FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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COMMENTARY ON 14 JULY STATE DEPARTMENT NOTE

PA210104 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Jul 87

[Commentary read by Urbino Amaya]

[Text] The recent 14 July note sent by the U.S. State Department to Cuba because of the espionage by U.S. diplomats in our country is new evidence of the mean arguments which imperialism likes to use in its aggressions against sovereign nations.

The note is an attempt to present the Cuban charges as an element that could endanger the CIA spies who are still in our country or who are allegedly providing diplomatic services in other nations. Moreover, it attempts to blame Cuba for the possible reprisals that alleged terrorist groups may adopt against such people at those places in which they are now conducting new destabilizing activities.

Nothing is more false. First of all, up to now not one of the so-called U.S. diplomats who worked for the CIA in Cuba has been bothered, although their activities have been known for many years. Furthermore, Washington is simply concerned and bothered by the fact that the intelligence personnel who worked in Cuba and are working today in other countries have been completely unmasked before the international community and, thus, have no other alternative but to pack their suitcases and get back to Washington.

However, the U.S. interpretation is also an insulting one because it has never admitted the activities of these people, whose security is a concern of the White House today, were threatening, openly and shamelessly, the life and stability of our people. Moreover, U.S. authorities had been advised since 1985 about the espionage work being conducted by its alleged diplomats in Havana, yet they did not bother to take measures to end such plots.

Undoubtedly, this has been a hard blow to the CIA, and Reagan's sycophants have nothing else to do but to invent worries and anxieties to try to avoid a blow that has already hit them in the face.

HAITIANS NOT 'FRIGHTENED' BY NAMPHY SPEECH

PA202153 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 Jul 87

[Text] The 57 political, labor, and popular Haitian organizations demanding the resignation of the government junta have stated they will not be frightened by the aggressive speech made yesterday by General Henry Namphy, president of the National Council of Government (CNG).

In a communique issued in Port-au-Prince, these opposition groups expressed their determination to continue the struggle in the entire country until the CNG members resign. Referring to the Namphy speech, the so-called Alliance for the Final Struggle [Coalicion para la Lucha Final], composed of five opposition parties, stated no one is tricked by speeches on alleged loyalty to the Constitution, and it asked people not to break up the organizations.

Even though the strike which took place in Haiti for the past 9 days is over, the media was commenting that this only means a reorganization of forces to then start new actions against the government junta.

Namphy Speech Viewed

PA202331 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Jul 87

[Report by correspondent Isabel Santamaria from Port-au-Prince]

[Text] On the last day of the Haitian general strike last Friday, five people were wounded with bullets. On that same day, the Armed Forces swore allegiance to the Constitution in the presence of the Provisional National Council of Government, CNGP [title and acronym as heard]. The Haitian people have been demanding the resignation of the CNGP. In his speech, General [Henri] Namphy, president of the council, threatened the supposed agitators and provocateurs that he holds reponsible for the crisis in the country, and he reaffirmed his decision to remain in power until 7 February 1988. He added that from now on the Army would fight the enemies within the country and would make people respect the constitutional order. The last time the Army carried out these instructions, they left 23 people dead and 165 wounded in the Haitian streets.

Gen Namphy specifically threatened the United Party of Haitian Communists without mentioning them by name but by reporting the fact that attempts had been made to place foreign flags in public buildings. It is a fact that red flags appeared in the recent demonstrations, but not at the head of agitators but together with thousands of demonstrators.

After last Friday, the 9th day of general strike in only 3 weeks, the situation appears to be deadlocked. The people insist that the CNGP resign, municipal officials, advisers, and governors are resigning, and the students have decided not to take the final exams for this academic year. The students are also scheduled to demonstrate this Monday.

For their part, the council does not want to resign. It has the support of a 7,000-strong army and the United States. Furthermore, there are some 50,000 Tontons Macoute in the country, and the CNGP has allowed them weapons. The Tontons Macoute are a repressive force created by the Duvalier dictatorship and are already organized. Armed Macoute groups, dressed in civilian clothes, have attacked the strikers several times.

8TH ANNIVERSARY OF SANDINIST REVOLUTION VIEWED

PA202314 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Jul 87

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] A bloody war ended in Nicaragua on 19 July 1979, that also ended one of Latin America's most reactionary and criminal dictatorships. At that moment, a still ongoing struggle to preserve the freedom achieved also began for the heroic people of Sandino. It can be said without any doubt that on 19 July a qualitatively new stage began in the history of Nicaragua in which, under the leadership of the FSLN, the people began a trek down a path designed to create a new socioeconomic system congruent with the aspirations of the majority of workers.

The principles of political pluralism and mixed economy are the bases on which the government platform of the Sandinist revolution rests. These principles have been firmly upheld until now, complemented by the policy of nonalignment in international relations. Upon evaluation of the 8 years of evolution of the new history of Nicaragua, one cannot omit that since the very beginning of the revolutionary triumph the country had to face incredible difficulties. The new government inherited a country looted by the Somoza dynasty; an extraordinarily backward economy; cities and towns in ruins; and massive poverty, hunger, and illiteracy. After the assumption of power by the Republican administration in the United States, Nicaragua became a specific target of armed aggression, organized, directed, and financed by Washington, and as a result of which close to 43,000 people have been killed. The aggression has also caused the Republic economic damage that has already reached $3 billion; and it must be stressed that the Sandinist government must moreover devote 50 percent of its national budget to the defense of the nation.

However, despite the war imposed from abroad and the tumult of difficulties it entails, it has been impossible to deter the Nicaraguans' determination to defend their freedom and independence and to struggle for their country's development, democracy, and progress. This firm determination is manifested daily in the combat an entire nation wages against Washington's mercenary army, which is being strategically defeated by the heroic actions of the EPS.

Despite the complex panorama of the open war waged against this country, in-depth socioeconomic changes have taken place to benefit workers. Worth noting are the elections held in 1984 and the enactment early this year of the first truly democratic Constitution, which is the authentic law of a free people and reaffirms the anti-imperialist and popular nature of the revolutionary process. Both the domestic policy and peaceful foreign policy of the Sandinist government have won international recognition. Nicaragua's realistic and constructive position on the political resolution of the Central American conflict is endorsed by all nations, including the overwhelming majority of the Latin American countries.

And thus, amid enormous difficulties, the country of Sandino has marked the 8th anniversary of its revolution.

Borge's 'Day of Joy' Speech

PA202255 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 Jul 87

[Report by correspondent Isidro Fardales from Managua, Nicaragua]

[Text] The "Day of Joy" was celebrated throughout Nicaragua on 17 July. The Nicaraguan people have declared 17 July "Day of Joy" because exactly 8 years ago the tyrant of the Somoza dynasty who was in power fled the country in view of the people's final offensive led by their vanguard, the FSLN. The central ceremony commemorating the "Day of Joy" was headed by Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge Martinez, the interior minister, in the city of Matagalpa, which will also be site of the main ceremony to celebrate the 8th anniversary of the Sandinist people's revolution on 19 July.

In summarizing the successive defeats suffered by U.S. imperialism in its efforts to destroy the revolution, Commander Tomas Borge said that in 1981, while the mercenaries said they would liberate Nicaragua, Nicaraguans celebrated their second anniversary. In 1982, the counterrevolution's spokesmen said that that was their decisive year; however, another anniversary of the triumph was celebrated. In 1984 and 1985, they also said that those were decisive years to overthrow Sandinism. In 1986, they announced that their deadline was March 1987, Borge added, stressing that 2 months have gone by since March, and within 2 days we will celebrate the 8th anniversary in Carlos Fonseca Amador's land.

Within a festive atmosphere of merrymaking, pinatas, evaluating assemblies, and popular dancing that continued until late into the night, Tomas Borge told the people of Matagalpa about imperialism's strategies to deal with the Nicaraguan problem and the revolution's reply to each one of those options.

Borge said: According to imperialism, they have defeated us hundreds of times. He added: They have tried to create provisional governments, to occupy cities, to separate the Atlantic Coast, to assassinate the leaders of the revolution; however, all their attempts have failed.

Borge stressed: Today we are waging the war of firearms, but tomorrow we will wage the war against backwardness and underdevelopment, which will [words indistinct] and will test the strength, ability, and tenaciousness of the people and their leaders, which will also end in victory.

Borge warned: No one whould believe that once the contras are defeated imperialism will leave us in peace, because the struggle will then be political and ideological, and the lies, maneuvers, and verbal and economic attacks, and the attempts to overpower us and subjugate us by strangling us through fear and terror will continue. Therefore, the Nicaraguan people must be prepared for that war, and should also counter errors and weaknesses by nourishing in our hearts mutual respect and fraternity, and eliminating the negative aspects we inherited from previous societies.

Following the speech by Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge, people continued the celebrations, merriness, and pinatas together as one big family under the FSLN's red and black flag. On this "Day of Joy" people were already celebrating the 8th anniversary of the Sandinist people's revolution. This year, the main event on 19 July will take place in the heroic city of Matagalpa.

POTENTIALLY 'CRITICAL' WATER SHORTAGE CONTINUES

FL210136 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Jul 87

[Text] The water levels of the main reservoirs in Camaguey Province have continued without significant change. If it does not rain substantially within the next few days the situation will turn more critical. For example, the Pontezuela reservoir, Camaguey's main water supply source, has only 1.7 million cubic meters of water. This volume is way below it capabilities. The Caonao reservoir, which is used as back up, is in the same situation. The Cuban-Bulgarian Friendship Dam, located at the water works complex of the same name, designed to finally solve the water supply problems in Camaguey Province's capital city, is also showing an alarming drop in its water levels. According to specialists, if it does not rain, the water supply at the three reservoirs will last only until September.

Because of the situation, intense efforts are being made to distribute water with pipes. The Cuban-Bulgarian water works complex and the water processing plant have been operating partially because of the water shortages. Very strict saving measures need to be taken in order to deal more effectively with this serious problem.

CASTRO PARTICIPATES IN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

FL170340 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Jul 87

[Remarks by President Fidel Castro at the first session of the National Assembly of the People's Government [ANPP] on 16 July in Havana's Palace of Conventions; speakers identified by caption -- recorded]

[Text] [Flavio Bravo, ANPP president] With the presence of 447 deputies -- 93.5 percent -- we begin the first regular session of the third legislature of the ANPP.

It is the first time since it was instituted in 1976, that we cannot count on the physical presence of our first president, founder, manager, and promoter of the National Assembly and the Constitution of the Republic, the beloved comrade, Blas Roca Calderio. I ask everyone to stand and observe a moment of silence.

[Announcer] The first report discussed by the parliament was the civil code draft, which would repeal the nearly 100-year-old Spanish code that is currently in effect. This would make the property of all the people a reality through the fundamental means and instruments of production.

A great debate was held on the article in the report that pertains to the economic relations between the state and enterprises.

[Cuban Justice Minister Juan Escalona] As all the comrades know enterprise disputes do not go to court. There are no property embargos; instead there are arbitrations to adopt measures. This is because the enterprise is a legal entity. The enterprise, such as all legal entities, should have its own assets and we are trying to determine the assets of that enterprise and how much it can commit at a certain time.

[President Fidel Castro] We should defend this in principle. The enterprise, the socialist enterprise cannot be embargoed.

[Escalona] That principle has been established, Commander.

[Luis Perez, ANPP delegate] Any enterprise has more than 15 to 20 times more basic or rotating resources than financial resources. It is not convenient to give the enterprise the opportunity to respond to its financial obligations with basic and rotating resources because these have been given by the state, the people, so that it can function well. When we talk about an enterprise that does not meet its financial commitments, it is an enterprise that is not organized. The cadres are not exemplary. There are no guidelines. Production is not organized. Therefore, the enterprise should not be given the opportunity to manipulate its basic resources or undo its basic or rotating means to pay the commitments it has not been able to fulfill because it has not worked well. [applause] We should not give them that opportunity. Now it is true, it is true [repeats himself] that sometimes an enterprise has certain means it is not using correctly which can be turned into income by selling them. This is true.

[Escalona] I was in no way thinking, Commander, of an enterprise in ruins or a bankrupt enterprise. We are confident our enterprises will improve their working conditions and will be more efficient each time because we are involved in this battle.

[Announcer] The civil code was discussed in the assembly in an extensive, democratic way and from different angles in regard to inheritance and the transfer of property.

[Olga Lidia Yong, Villa Clara] We know, Comrade President, that the immense majority of the people that go to lawyers' offices to (?begin the process) of inheritance want to be awarded such things as a motor, a little house they want to receive soon because it's falling apart and needs to be repaired. We have had only one case totaling 1 million pesos. The immense majority of people that submit declarations for goods base these on the value of the goods. We know, as the commander said, there are people who have a large amount of goods but actually, the majority of people who begin this type of procedure are people who want to be awarded goods of very little value. What do we have?

The person arrives at the lawyer's office, meets with an attorney, and the process begins. He is required to present a number of details. He is required to present a large number of certificates. I know a person who took steps to be awarded 400 pesos. She was entitled to this. And at the end, she realized that she was going to spend so much time and money processing the case she did not do it.

[Castro] But nevertheless, you... [changes thought], it seems you have procedural laws that make you work hard on an inheritance declaration. That is what you want to say. And a little more or...

[Yong, interrupting] Yes, what I want to demonstrate, Commander, what I want to illustrate... [changes thought] I just said I was not analyzing the meaning. You made a remark to Comrade Rafael [no further identification provided] on the procedures required of people.

[Castro, interrupting] Yes.

[Yong] You were talking about the serious effect this could have. What I want to demonstrate is that currently, certainly, for the revolutionary who stays, the revolutionary who stays [repeats herself] -- we are speaking about revolutionaries, who account for the vast majority of people who stay, generally because they are revolutionaries...

[Castro, interrupting] They are revolutionaries...

[Yong] The revolutionary who stays is required to follow many procedures to prove that his uncle, brother, or father left the country. And sometimes they haven't even had any correspondence with that person or they don't know where he is. They only know he's left the country and sometimes they don't even know the year he left.

This is only... [changes thought]. You said to give an example and I only wanted to discuss this situation because this is the way we see it.

[Announcer] Up to the time this report was prepared for the national television newscast, no decision had been made on the draft civil code and a commission was created to study the matter of inheritances. The current housing law in effect in our country was the subject of remarks by our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro.

[Castro] We are establishing an honorable housing law and we are going to eliminate some of the blunders it contained, simply speaking. The fact is we made mistakes. Some of them are inhumane and at times led the father-in-law to kick the daughter-in-law out of the house, child and all. Therefore, the revolutionary state -- which is supposed to be a state of the people, by the people, and for the people, a state of the dispossessed and helpless of the world -- has to get the police to remove the woman and child from that house. Virtues, certain rights of those bourgeois liberals or stupid rights we have created: blunders that have been included in some of our most honorable laws.

I do not know if you also saw the consequences... [changes thought] how candidates for plots of land cropped up all over the country. Not a single plot of land remained without a candidate. And in the city of Havana itself, when we had to build 4000 family doctor's houses and an unknown number of social circles, polyclinics, schools, millions of things, and moreover, thousands upon thousands of multifamily buildings, we encountered a great mess of trouble throughout the city.

[Announcer] The problem of youths who have been alienated in both the labor and education areas was one of the topics discussed in today's evening session. With great concern, the participants also discussed the matter of job eligibility age, which is not the same as coming of age under the law, or the age for general military service.

[Roberto Robaina, first secretary of the Union of Young Communists] Let us suppose that a person turns 17, which is the age when he can become employed. He has a serious problem, which is that he cannot find a job. In other words, it is not just that he cannot work at 15 or 16, but that when he turns 17, there are a number of obstacles in his way. Even when one is old enough to work, such obstacles restrict him, in a very particular and extensive way, from joining the labor force. For example if, for whatever reason, a youth has not been called up for military service, some work centers will not give him a job, simply because, since he has not done his military service, they prefer not to hire him, or in other words, not to accept him in the center, because if he is later called up for service, he leaves them in a lurch. There we have a principal problem.

Moreover, some mechanisms also place difficulties in the way of the incorporation of youths who have been discharged from the FAR, after they have complied with the honor, the mission of being within the ranks of the Armed Forces, into the labor force.

[Castro] And finally, comrades, I consider it to be a sacred duty of the revolution and our society to give absolute priority for employment to comrades discharged from military service. The other day I encountered two of them in Pinar del Rio; one of them was working, the other wasn't. His mother brought him to me. And I told the comrades: look for all who are in this position. The party, I said, should seek out all these comrades. We owe a debt to these youths. Not all of them can continue studying, but we cannot allow the idea... [changes thought] That job must be given to him, one way or another. I do not know if it would be too easy to reserve the job he had. Where possible, this should be done.

Then we have another who has been in the job for 2 or 3 years and we are faced with the problem that perhaps the one we put in his place is from the service. We bring another, [as heard] but in the final analysis, whatever formula is needed. It is up to us to give priority to those who are discharged from the service. The thing is that we have to solve the job problem, not only for them, but also for the others who have not been discharged from the service.

Why then, do we want the revolution? Why do we want the party? Why do we want socialism? Why do we want common ownership of the means of production? They do not exist to serve the interests of any capitalist, but the interests of the entire society. Why do we want economic plans, annual plans and 5-year plans? We are going to use all these to seek solutions, because they exist. Let us use our heads. I am certain there are solutions to all these things. We have to clear a few cobwebs from our brains, and some rare ideas and some prejudices that we have.

Let there be solutions to all these conflicts and difficulties. I am absolutely convinced this is possible.

More on Castro's Remarks

FL171633 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1147 GMT 17 Jul 87

[By Ana Maura Carbo]

[Excerpts] During the second working session of the third legislature of the ANP, our commander in chief discussed extensively everything the revolution has done in educating our youth and the importance of developing a wide profile among professionals to achieve better job placements. Our commander in chief referred to the ways to solve some labor force limitations.

[Begin Castro recording] I believe we have to change some ideas we have on all this because there is work and there are needs in many places but the people have not been educated, have not been trained, do not have this idea that [word indistinct]. On the other hand, I believe we are to blame because the socialist state exists to solve problems, distribute, organize, encourage, solve people's problems, and find jobs. I am not going to give examples. I could give many examples of instances of jobs that could be created with the same resources or with a little more. We are proving this in Havana.

Nobody knows the number of people we are going to put to work in construction. Of course, since we did not have enough people we are getting the ones that are left over in factories. We are saving a bit there. But despite that, we welcome housing construction enterprises to the People's Government. The more we have the better because we still do not know how many we will be able to get. If we guarantee material we could get 50,000 or 60,000; even workers when they finish up in the afternoon, many of them, because many problems have accumulated -- I talked about that at the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee meeting, that if we get material we could have a large crusade. We need to make a big effort here. But we need to use a little imagination because what we had here was not a surplus of labor but a lack of labor. In addition, the people did not want to work in construction, they do not like that kind of work. If a man can have a guaranteed job there, he stays there close to his home, as long as possible. That is why the Micons [Ministry of Construction] enterprises do not pay him seniority. If he can work for a lower salary in an enterprise of the People's Government in his municipality, he stays there. But imagine how much work we are generating and how many values we are creating here practically with the same resources we had.

I believe that at a certain time an indolent, we could even say an indifferent, attitude was created on the unemployment problem. This could probably be related to the neoliberal or neocapitalist idea that, in addition to all those mechanisms, it says it is better if there are more people than needed, therefore there is a greater labor force, etc. This is done by ignoring a surplus in the labor supply, not losing sleep over it, and not using our heads to find a solution, forgetting that the task of socialism is to find solution to those problems, that it is our responsibility. If we do not do so we are not interpreting socialism, do not know what we are doing, and are not capable of fulfilling the duties, the goals, and objectives we have set forth. [end recording]

In the afternoon session it was shown how the family doctor, with the control he has over his district, can incorporate in society the young people who are neither working nor studying.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified deputy] We wanted to talk about the work of youth in the family doctor program with young people who are neither working nor studying. But well...

[Castro, interrupting] How many do you have there?

[Deputy] At this time we have 272 drop-outs.

[Castro] Two hundred and seventy two, but I imagine that is at the polyclinic not in the ...

[Deputy, interrupting] Yes, at the polyclinic. No, in our area we only have seven who neither work nor study.

[Castro] How many?

[Deputy] Seven.

[Castro] In your area.

[Deputy] Yes, seven in my area.

[Castro] How many were there before?

[Deputy] When I began working there were 16.

[Castro] What did you do with those kids?

[Deputy] All young family doctors, because of the contact we have with the entire population, we tracked down these youths who neither work nor study. We have contacted them not only with the intention of having them join a labor center or a school but also attempting to change in them all kinds of habits and behaviors they had adopted because of their social situation. We have conducted research in the entire area -- all doctors who work there -- and found that this group of youths have forgotten the training they had obtained throughout their student years. Many of them are mid-level technicians, comrades who have completed the 12th, and 9th grades and currently are at the margin of the entire situation.

[Castro] What did those nine do? Did you place them, are they studying, are they working?

[Deputy] Yes, Commander, they began working. But I wanted to give you some important information. We were able to incorporate more youths but with the process or the program implemented in education last year, this figure increased considerably. I also wanted to point out that we found in our research many youths often have things in common with two very well defined sectors.

They belong to those families that have many social problems. Therefore, not only must the young person treated with the job issue but a more in-depth work has to be done with the entire family because poor social conditions and low cultural level are closely related with those youths who carry out negative activities in society.

We also have other comrades or other youths who despite having some kind of training, have families who give them everything, provide everything. They have an easy life and are not interested in working because their mother, father, or other relative in one way or another gives them everything they want. Those are the two groups we found more difficult to work with, for us to work with, rather. [passage omitted]

When we ask for more efficiency we do not ask for the sake of asking. When we say we are not going to do things with 1,500 that we can do with 500, it is because we are looking for efficiency, efficiency so we can use more resources. The staff have to find resources to get sources of employment for the rest. Those are the remarks I wanted to make. [applause] [end recording]

Agricultural Ministry Report

FL171943 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1730 GMT 17 Jul 87

[Text] The 2d day of work of the first regular session of the ANPP third legislature has begun with the presentation of the report of the Ministry of Agriculture by its head Adolfo Diaz. The sessions began yesterday at the Palace of Conventions and have had the experience and wisdom of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, who has followed and participated actively in the debates. Later, Irma Jerez, secretary of the Food Committee, submitted a report with 23 recommendations which was followed by a debate.

Commander in Chief Fidel Castro participated in the discussions and made reference to the various steps taken by our agriculture. He recalled the negative experience of the free peasants market, improper response of state agriculture, and its consequences in supplying the population. Deputy Fidel also made reference to the need to manage prices in accordance with the stages of some productions which should be done in such a way it does not create unhappiness because of the lack of information for the population.

[Begin Castro recording] I also believe we cannot guide ourselves only by prices to establish production because we would have to every day... [rephrases] I was saying one would need to have a computer to follow the prices of each good in the market. That can still be done by peasants but, in general, state enterprises need to establish programs, properly design good production programs and establish the needs for tomatoes.

We do not want tomatoes only in the month of March, we want them in January, February, April, May, and September, if possible. All year long. Those are much more complex problems because we have seen the philosophy that we solve production problems with prices and what we found was that goods disappeared from the market when they were regulated by prices. Some are more difficult and riskier. It is not a matter of only one product, we are talking about 25 or 30, and each one of them has its risks, characteristics, costs, difficulties. [end recording]

In his report the agriculture minister said the occasion merited acknowledgment of the changes performed in our countryside by its inhabitants. He said we can show these successes because we have carried out a revolution.

Adolfo Diaz underscored in his report the progress and deficiencies of various livestock-agricultural branches and the achievements in the use of technology and mechanization by highlighting the presence of 1,800 higher education specialists and 27,500 technicians, who work under this important ministry. He noted that the collection of products -- mainly tubers, vegetables, and fruits -- needs changes in its level of efficiency and mentioned steps being taken in this regard.

[Begin Diaz recording] The government recently made important decisions to strengthen this activity and the ministry is taking measures to improve the efficiency of work collection inspectors and is planning to create the material and organizational conditions to benefit the goods distributed to the population and to improve the quality of the products collected. We need to consolidate and improve the specialized retail network of agricultural products. The efforts made to assess our agricultural production capabilities have been important. The national territory has been researched in search of better placement of harvests but the work with soil is still insufficient to avoid damage, to adequately control erosion, salinization, and compaction of soil. [end of recording]

During the 2d day of work, the deputies will also analyze and approve Holguin Province's report, the traffic code bill, the modificiation of Article 10 of the Female Worker's Law, and other topics scheduled for this date. The session continues and an intense day of work is expected in order to successfully complete the work agenda of this session of our top organ of the state government.

Special Session in September

FL172352 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 17 Jul 87

[Text] The Cuban parliament [ANPP] has decide to hold a special session in September to discuss agenda items which, because of time, cannot be addressed today.

Some of the topics postponed until September are the report of the Supreme People's Tribunal, the report on the status of the state budget for 1986, and the draft code highway administration.

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

VERE BIRD OPPOSED TO FORMING SINGLE NATION

FL141330 Bridgetown CANA in English 1925 GMT 13 Jul 87

[Text] St. John's, Antigua, July 13, CANA -- Antigua and Barbuda Prime Minister, Vere Bird Sr, is opposed to a single nation for the organization of Eastern Caribbean states, saying it represents the kind of colonialism against which the former British-administered Islands had fought.

We fought for years to put away being a colony, the 77-year-old leader said. Forty-eight years I am in this (struggle) until we were able to stop Britain from making us a colony. And now that the people have won and got the right to run their won affairs you coming and telling them that they should have one government. Antigua and Barbuda is not interested in that.

It was the first public statement of dissent since the leaders of the seven-nation Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) announced an agreement in principle in Tortola last month to move toward a closer union.

Apart from Antigua, the OECS states are Montserrat, which is the only remaining British Colony, Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Kitts and Nevis and St. Vincent. Bird said Montserrat and St. Kitts and Nevis were interested in an association with Antigua and Barbados -- the Leeward Islands OECS -- which he indicated would allow for closer economic and trade cooperation as well as freedom of movement of each country's nationals.

We will go together. . . and discuss this association. I don't want any of their powers taken from them, for what their men fought for and their right to run their country must remain -- but there can be closer cooperation with freedom of movement, the veteran leader said.

According to Bird, the present OECS should form the basis of the proposed Leeward Island association to which they could add such things as freedom of movement and trade. We depend upon our customs. . . seventy percent of our revenue comes from our customs, so that too will have to be discussed. But I feel a little relieved now when I know that the Leeward Islands feel they can't go into any unitary state, he said.

Asked what framework the association will have, Bird said it was still early to speculate, but noted that all the island would share equally in the powers granted under the association. I don't want any one (having an advantage) over the other situation. That is what killed Antigua and St. Kitts and created an enemy between us because the federal government was here. This time everyone will share in it.

Bird, who was involved in the establishment of the West Indies Federation that collapsed in 1962 after four years and of the Caribbean Community and Common Market, said he still considers himself a regional man. But he said he would never put himself in a position to support colonialism. You can't have a unitary state now. . . so that all we fought for all these years we ought to give it up. I cannot support such a move, he declared.

$25,000 CONTRIBUTION TO AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

FL101814 Bridgetown CANA in English 1448 GMT 8 Jul 87

[Text] St John's, Antigua, July 8, CANA -- Antigua and Barbuda, reaffirming its abhorrence of the apartheid system in South Africa, has made a further contribution to the fight against racism in Pretoria.

Prime Minister Vere Bird yesterday handed over a cheque for US25,000 dollars to the leader of the African National Congress (ANC) Oliver Tambo during a luncheon in St John's. Bird urged Tambo to use the money to help destroy the system of apartheid and oppression of the black people in South Africa.

The veteran Antiguan leader said the struggles of the Africans have always had the support of the people of Antigua and Barbuda. Thirty years ago, he said, his government had boycotted South African goods, which included organge juice and wines. He assured the ANC leader that Antigua and Barbuda will always support Southern Africa's fight for freedom.

Tambo, who is on a swing through the region, told the luncheon that the ANC welcomed the support of Antigua and Barbuda and he called on other leaders in the region to follow suit.

The ANC is leading the armed struggle against oppression in Southern Africa.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

'VOLUNTARY' TRANSPORTATION STRIKE UNDER WAY

FL201723 Santo Domingo Cadena Brea Pena in Spanish 1130 GMT 20 Jul 87

[Text] One of the promoters of the today's strike said a few moments ago that the transportation strike is more than 90 percent effective in Santo Domingo. Labor leader (Rafael Estevez Almanzar) stated the strike was entirely voluntary because they had not found it necessary to use tacks and rocks or to set vehicles on fire. (Estevez Almanzar) said the strike is a challenge for the authorities, which should give recognition to the situation the country's drivers are experiencing. However, Notitiempo [name of newscast] reporters canvassing the capital have confirmed that transportation service is completely normal. They observed that units of the national ground transportation offices are providing service to the public under military escort.

HAITI

5,000 STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST GOVERNMENT

FL211207 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 21 Jul 87

[Text] About 5,000 students carrying anti-government banners and placards marched through the street of Port-au-Prince, Haiti, yesterday. The demonstrators were peaceful and there were no reported clashes with police or soldiers.

During eight general strikes in Haiti this month, at least 21 people have died and more than 100 others were injured in confrontations between demonstrators and security forces.

Monday's demonstration was through the streets of the capital from the University to the Education Ministry, the National Palace, and the U.S. Embassy Annex. There were speeches by several student leaders at each of the locations indicating their determination to oppose dictatorship.

SOLDIERS SUPPORT DEMONSTRATORS IN INTERIOR

PA202306 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 2153 GMT 20 Jul 87

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 20 Jul (REUTER) -- In Haitian provincial cities, soldiers with their arms raised voiced their support for and cheered more than 10,000 student demonstrators who paraded in Port-au-Prince demanding the resignation of the military government that controls the country.

Radio Soleil, of the Catholic Church, has reported the soldiers' support occurred in the provincial cities of Port-au-Paix in the country's northwest and Jeremie in the southeast.

Soldiers earn a basic salary of $180 a month, while Lieutenant General Henri Namphy, head of the military-controlled National Council of Government, CNG, gets $100,00 annually.

Recent messages disseminated by the government's opponents, like Rene Theodore, leader of the Unified Party of Haitian Communists, encouraged privates to disobey orders to fire on the crowd.

Meanwhile, no less than 10,000 students marched through the center of Port-au-Prince demanding the CNG's resignation and chanting slogans against the United States, which they charge with keeping the authorities in power. The students, most of whom were from secondary schools and the university, carried placards saying "Down with the CNG" and "Down with the Americans."

The student protests occurred after the organizers stopped the general strike that paralyzed the country last week. They announced other strategic measures of pressure -- including today's march -- to force the CNG to resign.

Today's demonstrators represent a privileged sector in Haiti, where illiteracy runs to 85 percent, only 9 percent of the children of secondary school age attend classes, and only 1 percent reaches the university.

The students, well dressed, spirited, and disciplined, rallied briefly in front of the National Palace, where they swore loyalty to the natinal flag and loudly demanded that President Namphy resign. Also, they carried a huge portrait of Charlemagne Peralte, a popular Haitian hero murdered and crucified by U.S. Marines during the occupation of Haiti by the United States from 1915 to 1934.

Student demonstrations against the CNG also occurred in cities of the interior. The students said they will not attend examinations until a new government is established, Radio Soleil said.

Students' slogans saying "Down With Namphy" and "Namphy Must Go" were heard in Cap Haitien, Gonaives, Jacmel, Cayes, and Limondae

DIPLOMATS ISSUE COMMUNIQUE ON CAR ATTACKS

PA201436 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1344 GMT 20 Jul 87

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 20 July (DPA) -- The diplomatic corps assigned to Haiti issued a communique that was read by the official radio station requesting the country's population end their continuous attacks against vehicles with diplomatic plates.

Last week several diplomatic vehicles were stoned and damaged. The embassies stated in their communique to the population that they are only representing their respective countries and attending to the needs of countrymen who may find themselves in trouble.

Embassies that have suffered greater damages are those the Haitian population believes to be "allied or having close relations with the present regime," or with deposed dictator Jean-Claude Duvalier. Among those attacked are FRG, Israel, Taiwan, France, and Spain.

Many embassies have placed flags on their diplomatic vehicles so as to be identified and not to be attacked. A Ministry of Interior and National Defense spokesman requested the embassies discontinue this practice because the country is not in a state of war.

PETROJAM SIGNS AGREEMENT FOR SUGAR FACTORY

FL301829 Bridgetown CANA in English 2003 GMT 29 Jun 87

[Text] Belmopan, Belize, June 29, CANA -- Belize and the National Petroleum Company of Jamaica (Petrojam), have signed two agreements which will result in the reopening of a sugar factory in northern Belize, and clear the way for Jamaica to supply Belize with fuel.

Prime Minister Manuel Esquivel of Belize said that the Libertad sugar factory will be refurbished and modified by petroleum for the manufacture of wet alcohol. Work is expected to start in August.

Petrojam will install a new fermentation plant at the factory to manufacture 7.6 million gallons of alcohol a year. Petrojam will also be setting up its own storage and terminal facilities within the Port Loyola area of Belize City to store up to one million gallons of alcohol, cane syrup, or molasses according to the agreement between the company and the government.

This agreement will, however, not take effect until the lease of the Libertad factory and Belize sugar industries (BSI) cane lands has been signed between BSI and Petrojam, Esquivel has said.

The managing director Petrojam, F.J. Pete Fenton, told CANA that the final agreement with BSI depends on some other factors including letters that are required from the banks with which BSI is associated. Fenton also said that there are also a few other details but we expect these will be worked out within two weeks.

The agreement between the government of Belize and Petrojam is for a period of 12 years and includes a development concession to Petrojam, allowing it to import capital equipment into Belize duty free and providing a ten-year exemption from corporate taxation.

Esquivel has said that it is expected that the refurbishing of the Libertad factory will take six to eight months, after which time the factory will be able to produce molasses for export by Petrojam to their Jamaican fermentation plant. He said that after an additional ten to twelve months, the new fermentation plant should be operational at Libertad, so that wet alcohol will then be in production.

Petrojam will need 500,000 tons of cane to feed the plant capacity, according to Fenton. Government recently amended the sugar industry ordinance, guaranteeing cane farmers that petroleum will purchase at least 270,000 tons of cane from them. In addition, BSI has been guaranteed an annual supply of 850,000 tons of cane for its factory at Tower Hill in the Orange Walk District.

Esquivel has said that the total investment envisaged by this project is 25 million Belize dollars (BZE dollar one equals fifty cents U.S.). Installation of the fermentation plant alone will cost six million dollars, he said.

The export value of the ethanol to be produced by Petrojam is estimated at 12.5 million (BZE) dollars per year.

Petrojam expects to offer direct employment to more than 100 workers during the refurbishing of the Libertad factory and about 250 jobs will be available when the ethanol plant goes into production.

The second agreement between the Belize Government and Petrojam is for the government to purchase its fuel supplies for use by the Belize electricity board and all other government agencies from Petrojam, over the next five years. This means Petrojam takes over from ESSO as government's supplier of fuel.

Petrojam proposed to ESSO that the American multinational purchase its petroleum products from Petrojam instead of importing from the United States Gulf states. But ESSO rejected the offer, describing Petrojam as unreliable -- a charge denied by Petrojam.

Esquivel has said that sufficient safeguards have been incorporated in the agreement to protect the govenment of Belize from any failure on the part of Petrojam to supply government's needs according to the agreement.

The prime minister has also said that the agreement opens the way for the government to now formally approach the government of Mexico for Belize to receive the benefits of the San Jose accord, under which a portion of the value of oil imports is converted into soft loans.

Belize has never been able to take advantage of this agreement because the country is not an importer of crude oil. Jamaica is an importer of crude oil because they have a refinery owned by Petrojam.

Prime Minister Esquivel has said that the Government of Mexico has informally indicated a willingness to consider crude oil imported by Petrojam from Mexico, the same as if it were imported by Belize to the extent that Belize buys fuel from Petrojam.

Esquivel also said that as a result of the deals with Petrojam an important shipping link has been opened with Jamaica, thus offering Belizean exporters opportunities to increase their exports to Caricom.

BARROW ON TRIP TO NICARAGUA, GUATEMALAN LAND CLAIM

FL071355 Bridgetown CANA in English 2313 GMT 6 Jul 87

[Text] Belmopan, Belize, July 6, CANA -- Belize's Foreign Minister Dean Barrow was leaving here today for a visit to Nicaragua connected with a Belize-Guatemala land dispute. Barrow will be meeting with Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega and the Nicaraguan Foreign Minister.

Barrow in a CANA interview said that his visit is a part of what I would describe as a regional initiative by the Belize Government which is undertaken in the context of our pre-occupation with the Guatemalan claim. Guatemala has a long-standing claim to Belize, a former British colony in Central America.

The two sides met in Miami last March but reported no progress towards settling the dispute. Barrow said: We felt that we need to talk to the regional people to let them know how we felt regarding what had happened (at the talks) and how we see things developing in the future.

Barrow was last month in Honduras as a part of the diplomatic initiative. He plans to visit other countries in Central America including Costa Rica and Panama.

ARIAS ON CONTADORA ROLE IN CENTRAL AMERICA

PA181458 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 17 Jul 87

[Text] The solution of the regional conflict is in the hands of Central America; therefore, Costa Rican President Oscar Arias does not see a need to resort to either the Contadora Group or the Support Group.

Arias said that it is very difficult for the countries of the Contadora and Support Groups to find a solution to the conflict, because they are dealing with many other problems. He said that he does not believe that it is a great priority for them to come to Central America to attend a foreign ministers' meeting.

Although he considers it very important that the Contadora and Support Groups back the regional peace efforts, President Arias said the problem is in the hands of Central America and that it is clearly our responsibility.

By seeking excuses not to meet, [words indistinct] our responsibility, President Arias stressed. He considers that the foreign ministers' meeting prior to the summit [words indistinct] to discuss negotiations before the summit.

President Arias reiterated that he is willing to help to remove any obstacle that endangers the holding of the regional summit.

MADRIGAL ON GUATEMALAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

PA161540 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto has said that the consensus to implement consultation mechanisms that will lead to the achievement of regional peace formulas cannot be reached solely by Guatemala and Costa Rica. He explained that Guatemalan Foreign Minister Mario Quinonez understands this situation and the need to seek consensus among all the Central American countries. Foreign Minister Madrigal Nieto added that the Guatemalan foreign minister will try to discuss this with the Honduran and Salvadoran foreign ministers, both of whom are currently outside their respective countries.

Terming the meeting with the Guatemalan foreign minister broad and productive because the two exchanged opinions on various aspects of the regional situation, Foreign Minister Madrigal Nieto said that it is possible that they will continue these talks. He explained that his Guatemalan counterpart still has to hear the Nicaraguan Government's views, but he insisted that in the 22 days left before the summit, there should be close contacts among the five foreign ministers of the region. Madrigal Nieto said that he will wait to hear Nicaragua's position on Contadora's presence in the foreign ministers' meeting and on what it bases such a position.

QUINONES ON SUMMIT 'MISINFORMATION CAMPAIGN'

PA200216 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1230 GMT 18 Jul 87

[Text] Foreign Minister Mario Quinonez has confirmed that there is a misinformation campaign against the Central American presidents' summit meeting. Quinones said the campaign would continue to escalate as the date of the meeting approaches. The foreign minister said there is much interest in the area and that much care is needed with regard to what is done and said. Quinones said the object of this is not to detract from the achievements and objectives that may be reached at the summit meeting.

Asked by this station whether he believes the misinformation campaign would adversely affect the Esquipulas II meeting, Foreign Minister Mario Quinones said he believes there are attempts to create clashes among different sectors and countries. However, he added that as long calmness and clarity of the views and objectives are maintained, no one will try to prevent the meeting from being held. Quinones said the foreign ministries must be aware of that situation and not fall into the trap created by the misinformation.

EXPLOSION NEAR COBAN ARMY ZONE KILLS 3 SOLIDERS

PA171919 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1853 GMT 17 Jul 87

[Report by Eduardo Samaldana]

[Text] Initial, unofficial reports say that a strong explosion occurred at approximately 1130 near the Coban military zone. According to preliminary reports, at least 3 soldiers were killed and approximately 36 were seriously injured. The dead have been taken to the morgue at the local hospital, while the injured are awaiting military transportation to Guatemala City, our correspondent in Coban, Eduardo Samaldana, has reported.

According to Samaldana, the strong explosion that occurred this morning near the Coban military zone was heard by all the residents of that imperial city. City inhabitants were alarmed. Two U.S. newsmen working for THE NEW YORK TIMES who were in the city are photographing the site, it was reported.

Official information on the causes and exact site of the explosion that shook the residents of Coban this morning is expected soon, Samaldana said.

GOVERNMENT REPEATS INVITATION TO TELA MEETING

PA102320 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 10 Jul 87 p 4

[Note from the Information and Press Directorate of the Foreign Relations Secretariat, issued in Tegucigalpa, 9 July 1987]

[Text] From the Foreign Relations Secretariat to national and international sources of public opinion, announces the following:

1. In view of rumors regarding a meeting of foreign ministers that reportedly will take place in the city of Tela on 20 July, rumors that are circulating in some Central American capitals, the government reiterates its disposition to host that meeting.

2. It is suitable to recall that on two previous occasions, the Honduran Government sent cordial invitations to the other Central American governments calling for a meeting of foreign ministers in Tela -- first on 15-16 June; and later, on 21-22 June. Unfortunately, no meeting could be held on those days.

3. The eventual meeting in Tela would be nothing but the implementation of agreements reached by President Jose Azcona of Honduras and Vinicio Cerezo of Guatemala, who were joined by President Oscar Arias of Costa Rica and Jose Napoleon Durate of El Salvador. The agreements deal with the need for holding meetings to prepare the presidential summit meeting to take place 6-7 August in Guatemala City. It will be a great pleasure for the Honduran Government to receive in the port of Tela the foreign ministers of all the Central American countries, be it on 20 July or on many other suitable date.

Tegucigalpa, 9 July 1987

Information and Press Directorate
Foreign Relations Secretariat

Offer Sent to OAS

PA171644 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 16 Jul 87 p 3

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- Yesterday Foreign Minister Carlos Lopez Contreras wrote OAS and UN Secretaries General Joao Baena Soares and Javier Perez de Cuellar, respectively, reiterating the Honduran Government's interest in holding foreign ministers meetings prior to the presidential summit.

The text of the letters follows:

Mr Secretary General:

It is an honor to address Your Excellency on this occasion with regard to the Central American situation and the political pacification process which, under the initiative of the Contadora Group, has been taking place for several years with the full support of international organizations and international opinion.

In view of the obstruction the Contradora Group efforts have suffered due to reasons that Your Excellency is well aware of, the Costa Rican Government has attempted to submit to discussion by the five Central American presidents a peace initiative prepared by his excellency the president of Costa Rica, Dr Oscar Arias Sanchez. It has been impossible to hold this discussion because of the repeated obstructions to foreign ministers meetings that have been convoked to that end.

The Honduran Government, based on the consensus of the presidents of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras, has made efforts to hold the advance foreign ministers' meetings as agreed, prior to the Central American presidents meeting set to take place on 6-7 August.

The reactions of various Central American governments to the advance foreign ministers' meetings has twice obliged the Honduran Government, much to its regret, to cancel meetings that were to have taken place in the port city of Tela.

In view of this situation, on 24 June I addressed the foreign ministers of the Contadora and Support Groups to advise them that:

1. It would be contrary to the Honduran Government's disposition to negotiate and to the interests of the Central American peoples that the standstill of the peace efforts be prolonged for an indefinite period of time.

2. It is wise to reiterate to Contadora its full competence in the mediation of the Central American situation.

3. The Honduran Government suggests that the Contadora Group convoke the Central American foreign ministers to complete negotiations on the points in the document which are pending negotiation, and its proposes that the city of Tela be the site of the first meeting.

In light of the discretion observed by the Contadora Group, I wish to use this opportunity to ratify to Your Excellency the Honduran Government's desire that the group call, with the prudence that it deems suitable, a new period of sessions of the Central American and Contadora and Support Group foreign ministers to conclude negotiations on the outstanding topics in the Contadora document for peace and cooperation in Central America. To this effect, Honduras reiterates its proposal that the first joint foreign ministers meeting be held in the port city of Tela.

I take the opportunity to reiterate to Your Excellency the highest token of my esteem.

Tegucigalpa, 15 July 1987

Directorate of Information and Press

Ministry of Foreign Relations

AZCONA, NICARAGUAN OPPOSITION LEADERS MEET

PA180223 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 16 Jul 87 p 2

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- Representatives of political parties, labor organizations, and private sectors that oppose the Sandinist regime met with President Jose Azcona Hoyo yesterday to state their concern that the Central American presidents' meeting might be postponed again due to the Nicaraguan Government.

The meeting was attended by Carlos Huembes Trejo, president of the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board; Adrian Fletes Valle and Erdocia Lacayo of the Christian Democratic Party; Elio Artola Navarrete of the Social Democratic Party; Santos Tijerino of the CUS [Confederation for Trade Union Unity]; Ana Maria Ruiz of the Nicaraguan Workers Federation; and Miriam Arguella of the Conservative Party of Nicaragua.

Carlos Huembes, president of the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board, said President Azcona had previously been given the Nicaraguan opposition's viewpoints concerning Costa Rican President Oscar Arias' peace plan, which they advocate, but with certain amendments.

He added: "The Arias plan is broader and specifically includes Nicaragua's problems; and the Central American presidents know that they must discuss everything included in the plan. We have presented our own proposals to the four Central American presidents because we are the real internal opposition in Nicaragua, and we think that these proposals should be included in the Arias plan."

According to Huembes, the Arias plan "has some gaps which we have tried to fill with our proposals. The presidents of Central America (except Nicaragua) welcome those proposals."

One of the points proposed by the Nicaraguan opposition says the Arias plan's verification dates must be specified and that a representative of the pope must participate in the signing of the peace agreement.

Huembes said that President Azcona "shares our concern about the difficult situation prevailing in Nicaragua, because it is an extremely difficult situation. The Nicaraguan people are begging for peace, because they want peace and not war. President Azcona shares the viewpoint that the Nicaraguan people's suffering must be stopped as soon as possible."

Huembes said that the Nicaraguan problem cannot be solved without the contras' participation in the negotiations, but did not say if the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board supports the contras or not. "We are people who struggle in a peaceful and civilized way; we respect those who have chosen a different method of struggle," he added.

The Nicaraguan opposition leader asserted that the Honduran, Salvadoran, and Costa Rican presidents' decision to postpone the Central American presidents' summit meetings was prompted by the Sandinist government "to gain some time concerning the Nicaraguan problem."

Carlos Huembes refused to answer further questions when he was insistently asked if the contras represent an obstacle to attaining peace in Nicaragua.

AZCONA DENIES ISSUING STATEMENTS ON U.S. FUNDS

PA180206 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0100 GMT 16 Jul 87

[Communique issued by the Press Secretariat of the Honduran Presidency in Tegucigalpa on 15 July 87]

[Text] The reports issued today implying that President Azcona has issued statements concerning several million dollars, reportedly sent by the Reagan administration to the previous Honduran Government to compensate U.S. citizen Temistocles Ramirez Arellano, are totally untrue.

The U.S. cooperation and financial aid was sent normally and in lump sums. The funds were then used to carry out the development programs outlined by the previous regime. The foreign funds received by our country have been invested in national projects, and no Liberal Party government has made transactions or speculated with those funds.

Tegucigalpa, 15 July 1987

Press Secretariat, Presidency of the Republic

OFFICIAL REPORTS NICARAGUA TO PAY ELECTRICITY DEBT

PA180443 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1523 GMT 16 Jul 87

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 16 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- The Nicaraguan Government will start to pay Honduras a $15 million electricity debt within the next few days.

Jack Arevalo, manager of the Honduran National Enterprise for Electrical Power, reported that arrangements have been made for the payment of an initial $1.5 million installment in July.

According to Arevalo, they have stopped supplying electrical power to Nicaragua to pressure them into paying their debt. The immediate result was the promise of prompt payment in installments such as the one that they will receive shortly.

The Honduran fishing fleet, stationed at Islas de la Bahia, presently pays Nicaragua a fee in dollars for the use of their territorial waters. An arrangement that could be made soon is that the fishing fleet pay the Honduran National Enterprise for Electrical Power and that these payments be credited to the Nicaraguan debt.

Honduras has not incurred losses by stopping their sale of electrical power to Nicaragua because they have similar contracts with Costa Rica and Panama.

According to Arevalo, Panama and Costa Rica also have large electricity debts with Honduras and arrangements are presently being made for their cancelation.

RAMIREZ MERCADO ON MIDEAST TOUR, OTHER ISSUES

PA172337 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 15 Jul 87

[Telephone interview with Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado in Spain, by Luis Cabrera, director of the "In Direct" program, from Managua; no date given -- recorded]

[Text] [Ramirez Mercado] My initial assessment is that this tour was positive in every sense for Nicaraguan interests. In this second stage of the tour, we have become closer to countries with which we had diplomatic relations but with whom we had not established direct contact, such as Iraq. I also had the opportunity of attending the 25th anniversary celebration of Algerian independence in my role as head of the Nicaraguan delegation.

We also paid a 2-day visit to Libya and spent some time in Yugoslavia. In all these countries, I was able to hold lengthy and thorough conversations with the chiefs of state and other officials of these nations. In Iraq, I met with President Saddam Husayn. In Libya, I met with Comrade al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Libyan revolution. I met with President Chadli Bendjedid in Algeria and with the Yugoslav president and other members of the Executive Council.

As I mentioned, I thoroughly discussed with them the aggression that Nicaragua is experiencing, the peace efforts that we are making, the Central American crisis due to U.S. intervention, our negotiating position, and, in sum, all the topics that concern the mutual interests of Nicaragua and these countries. All these nations are members of the Nonaligned Movement. This fact gave a special nature of this mission, because Nicaragua is an active member of the Nonaligned Movement in Latin America. Regarding this, the tour also brought closer ties with countries that, just like Nicaragua, are members of the Nonaligned Movement.

[Cabrera] What was the reaction of the various representatives of the countries you visited?

[Ramirez Mercado] I already said it, it was a positive reaction. These countries, all of them revolutionary nations, are identified with the cause of the Nonaligned Movement and the Third World. Despite the long distance between us, these countries clearly understand our problems. I am speaking, in most cases, of countries in the Persian Gulf area or located in Arab Africa or Asia. These are countries that are close to us in political terms. They traditionally have supported Nicaragua at international forums, the United Nations, and the Nonaligned Movement.

As I was telling you, their understanding of Nicaragua's position is thorough. Everyone welcomes the fact that Nicaragua, as a small and weak country, has been able, in these past 5 years of constant aggression, to defeat the mercenary forces and to be in the process of putting an end to them thanks to the effort and courage of the organized people. All this was highly appreciated.

[Cabrera] When you began your tour, there were several speculations about the oil situation. It is unnecessary to say that we are not oil producers and we have difficulties. It was said that we were trying to get oil and that we had many problems in this regard. What will happen with the oil, some asked. What is the status of the oil supply after these talks?

[Ramirez Mercado] I could say that this situation is approaching a solution. Nicaragua not only has a problem with the oil supply because we do not produce it, Nicaragua has problems with other basic resources that are needed for agricultural and industrial production, communications, transportation, and medical assistance. Due to the war and the economic crisis we are experiencing, we are a country that exports less than what we need to expand our economy. Consequently, every year we need a wide range of cooperation, which we have always found, but which we have to look for. So, this was part of my mission. I would say that as far as oil and other necessary economic cooperation we are on our way to resolving these problems. As long as this war situation continues, this will be a mission that will have to be carried out every year.

[Cabrera] During your tour, several incidents occurred in Nicaragua. Salvadoran priest Tomas Zabaleta was killed by the contras, Cardinal Obando y Bravo made some statements, various representatives of our government voiced certain opinions, but, despite the distance, we would like you to tell us what Nicaragua's specific interest is with regard to dialogue with the Nicaraguan church, the church hierarchy, and the Episcopal Conference at this moment when there is speculation again that the Nicaraguan Government does not want to talk with the church hierarchy.

[Ramirez Mercado] We have been closely following this situation. The Nicaraguan presidency and other media are keeping us informed. We also discussed this situation every day with officials and representatives of the countries we visited. It is internationally known that Nicaragua has always been willing to talk with the leaders of the Catholic Church, just as we have always been willing to talk with other national and international forces that have different positions than those of the revolution. This is done within the pluralist policy prescribed by our Constitution and which the revolution [words indistinct].

However, as one can see, and I have explained this matter on my tour, this dialogue is being obstructed not by the FSLN, the revolution, or by the revolutionary government, but by the attitude of the other side, because sometimes it does not have a true will to talk. The other side, encouraged by the warmongering and aggressive spirit of the Reagan administration, probably thinks that by remaining quiet or somehow -- directly or indirectly -- by promoting this aggression, they will find a better chance to realize their goals. We already saw this in the case of the murdered priest. This delayed dialogue with the church and the Catholic hierarchy not because the revolutionary government wants it that way but because the church is in a position that truly reveals its true intentions regarding the search for a long-term understanding, which is what the revolutionary government wants.

However, what I can say is that the revolutionary government will always continue to be interested in this dialoue. We do want to create the conditions for the dialogue, but as long as this lack of understanding and blindness continues, this will truly be difficult.

[Cabrera] A few hours ago, the contra or Irangate hearings continued. Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North and other officials are giving their testimony. Apparently, the U.S. Administration and President Ronald Reagan -- encouraged by what they feel is popular support for North, his statements, and his covert actions in Central America -- are thinking of asking for $130 million to $300 million more as a supplemental amount. What is your opinion about all this and about the expectations that the U.S. media has raised about contragate and the situation in Nicaragua?

[Ramirez Mercado]. This is a hope that is still alive among the recalcitrant right wing of the United States. It is a hope that is still alive among Reagan's inner circles. They want more resources to support the counterrevolution and prolong the conflict. We already said that with or without funds, with more or less dollars, the counterrevolution will always be defeated because it was a doomed project. It is a project that goes against history and the will of the Nicaraguan people. It is a project that has crashed against a true wall of patriotism built by the Nicaraguan people. All this will do is to cause more suffering and more limitations among the people. It will never result in the defeat of the revolutionary project in Nicaragua.

We have been watching these hearings. We have been following the congressional hearings. We have been witnessing the cynicism of a villain like North and how, through the manipulation of the media and the extreme right wing, he has been portrayed as a national hero. However, there are people who have known how to put him in his place at the hearings. They have shown that this is no true patriotism, like he claims, but the vices of a system that through illegal and immoral actions is trying to destroy a small and poor country like Nicaragua without any success so far.

These contradictions -- these vices -- of the U.S. system should [words indistinct] but they are not. However, as I already mentioned, with or without money, the patriotism of the Nicaraguan people will not be affected. The revolutionary spirit with which we have defended the revolution will not change. This will only add more shame to the United States Nicaraguan policy.

PASTORA RULES OUT TAKING UP ARMS AGAIN

PA171830 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2328 GMT 16 Jul 87

[Text] San Jose, 16 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- Today, former guerrilla commander Eden Pastora today ruled out the possibility of returning to the armed struggle against the Nicaraguan Government as long as the "former Somozist guards" continue heading the "contras," he said.

Pastora Gomez, who a year ago abandoned the armed struggle in southern Nicaragua and requested asylum in Costa Rica, is now engaged in fishing on the Pacific Coast of Costa Rica, together with some of his men.

"As the situation is at present, I can never return to the struggle, and if the contras become engaged in fishing I will withdraw" from this activity, Pastora Gomez said today during a meeting with foreign press correspondents accredited in Costa Rica.

The former guerrilla leader who served as deputy defense minister during the 1st year of the Sandinist revolution and who then broke with his comrades-in-arms, also ruled out a possible triumph by the Nicaraguan Resistance (RN) due to the U.S. meddling in the conflict. Pastora said that the war in Nicaragua and El Salvador are part of a deal made between the United States and the Sandinist government.

Pastora, known as Commander "Cero" during the last few years of the anti-Somozist war, and who defines himself as a "Sandinist, nationalist, anti-imperialist revolutionary," mentioned a number of facts believes supports his assertion.

He recalled how, following "CIA orders," the Miskito leaders on the Nicaraguan Atlantic coast, Steadman Fagoth and Brooklyn Rivera, had to stop the war.

He also said that Fernando "El Negro" Chamorro had been taken from "here to there" and was even arrested in Miami for 6 months, not to mention the two attempts to kill him. "As we were resisting a Sandinist offensive (in southern Nicaragua) in mid-1985, the CIA was arresting our people and sabotaging us," Pastora added.

The former guerrilla leader believes that the war in Nicaragua is part of a deal made between the Nicaraguan and U.S. rulers in exchange for that in El Salvador during the talks held in 1983 and 1984 in Atlanta, United States, and in Manzanillo, in Mexico.

"When the Salvadoran guerrillas started to carry out terrorist actions, such as sabotage to power pylons, the CIA prepared men to conduct similar actions in Nicaragua. These terrorist actions will soon be negotiated," Pastora stated.

Pastora affirmed that more than overthrowing the Sandinist regime, the United States wanted to avoid a triumph by the Salvadoran guerrillas and to prevent the Soviets from constructing strategic bases for their ships and planes in Nicaraguan territory, which would endanger U.S. internal security.

He explained that the CIA has promoted drug trafficking among the "contras" to "discredit them, so that they will have no power to negotiate." However, he denied any links with this business.

Pastora also denied that "Tito" Chamorro, a commander in his group who was mentioned yesterday by Colombian drug trafficker Jorge Morales as one of the men with whom he used to meet in San Jose hotel to plan the trafficking of weapons and drugs, was linked to drug trafficking when he was in Pastora's group.

Following the La Penca (Nicaragua) attack in May 1984, Chamorro broke with ARDE when Pastora was making statements to the media and "joined the CIA," noted the former guerrilla leader.

He said that he never used a "DC-3" plane given to him by Morales, and that the plane always remained in El Salvador. However, when he learned that this Colombian was involved in drug trafficking, "I ordered cutting all links with him, at a time (1983-84) when I had 15 planes."

BAYARDO ARCE ON CHURCH DIALOGUE, PASTORA

PA180309 Managua International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Jul 87

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce Castano, deputy coordinator of the FSLN National Directorate's Executive Committee, said today that the Catholic Church's leaders suspended the Nicaraguan church-state dialogue. Commander of the Revolution Arce Castano issued the statement during an interview with foreign journalists in Managua. He clearly stated that the country's government is willing to continue the dialogue with the church.

Commander of the Revolution Arce Castano said that the traitor Eden Pastora may seek the amnesty law to return to Nicaragua and beg the people's forgiveness. Commander Arce said during his news conference with foreign journalists that Pastora can recover his political rights just like any other Somozist counterrevolutionary, including FDN leader Adolfo Calero.

The amnesty law was extended last week for another year upon request from Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra to the National Assembly.

OLIVER TAMBO MEETS WITH ORTEGA IN MANAGUA

PA180356 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0324 GMT 18 Jul 87

[Text] Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra met this evening with Oliver Tambo, president of the African National Congress, ANC. The following is a statement by the African leader.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] What did you think of your meeting with the president?

[Tambo, in English with simultaneous Spanish translation] [Words indistinct] I have met with the president on other occasions. The meetings were outside Nicaragua. This is my first visit to Nicaragua and [words indistinct] happy to meet him in his own territory for the first time. For us this is a historic [words indistinct]. [end recording]

At this moment the African leader is attending a dinner and cultural event being given in his honor in Managua. Comrade Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado, Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman, the diplomatic corps, and the Nicaraguan ambassadors to various countries of the world are also attending the event.

QUINONES COMMENTS ON MEETING WITH ORTEGA

PA170258 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 15 Jul 87

[Text] Guatemalan Foreign Minister Mario Quinones Amezquita met with President Daniel Ortega Saavedra this afternoon to discuss the arrangements for the forthcoming summit of Central American presidents. Later, he referred to the subjects discussed with the Nicaraguan president:

[Begin Quinones recording] I reaffirmed what I had stated to the foreign minister earlier this morning: that it was Guatemala's desire to contribute effectively to the attainment of peace for the region and that the reason for my visit was to guarantee the meeting's success. I also commented on the various opinions of each of the countries I have visited and discussed consultation mechanisms that could be used prior to the presidential summit. We agreed that I should continue to visit Central American countries to obtain a clearer outlook that would enable us to attain the desired results. [end recording]

STUDENTS, DEFENSE FORCES CLASH IN PANAMA CITY 17 JULY

PA180053 Panama City Telemetro Television in Spanish 2340 GMT 17 Jul 87

[Text] Only hours before the midyear break began, approximately 100 students from The Professional School, Remon Cantera School, and Richard Neumann School, staged several protests that resulted in clashes with Panama Defense Forces antiriot squads. Around noon, a group of students from The Professional and Remon Cantera schools decided to protest the violation of human rights and in solidarity with arrested university students. They also demanded that the Arts and Crafts School and the National Institute be reopened. These demonstrations resulted in clashes between the students and policemen who used tear gas and buckshot to disperse the demonstrators. The students repeatedly tried to set up barricades in the streets. However, this was prevented by the antiriot squads. Some students received pellet wounds.

National Bank Stoned

PA180049 Panama City Telemetro Television in Spanish 2330 GMT 17 Jul 87

[Text] This afternoon the National Bank of Panama on Via Espana was stoned by students protesting the domestic problems affecting the country. Some of the bank's windows were broken. Afterwards the students continued to protest down Via Espana where they turned over trashcans and stopped traffic.

CRUSADE CALLS FOR 48-HOUR GENERAL STRIKE

PA210116 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2345 GMT 20 Jul 87

[Text] A few minutes ago, we received a very lengthy communique issued by the National Civilianization Crusade. We will now read the last part of the communique, in view of its importance.

It has been 42 days since the Civilianization Crusade was organized. To date, the national government has done absolutely nothing to show it is willing to yield to the demands of the Panamanian people. The communique adds that if the national government irresponsibly insists on deepening and worsening the crisis and affecting the country's economy, it will have to confront an even worse situation for which the government will once again be the sole and totally responsible party.

In view of the above, the National Civilianization Crusade is aware of its responsiblity concerning the future of the nation and therefore reiterates its initial objectives and states it will not allow the national government -- alone with General Manuel Antonio Noriega -- to continue irresponsibly along this path of repression and violence and lead the country to a moral and economic ruin that will affect all Panamanians, and above all the poorer sectors.

Therefore, the National Civilianization Crusade calls on all Panamanians -- workers, professionals, housewives, businessmen, peasants, and students, regardless of race or religious or political beliefs -- to a first 48-hour general strike -- which can be prolonged -- as of Monday, 27 July, to repudiate the government's refusal to confront its obligation to meet the people's demands.

Independent Teachers Support

PA210323 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0218 GMT 21 Jul 87

[Text] Panama City, 20 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- Panamanian teachers today announced that they will form "surveillance committees" to apply "appropriate citizen sanctions" on all commercial establishments that refuse to heed the call for a general strike. This evening the Panamanian civic opposition called a 48-hour extendable general strike to begin on Monday. The strike is to demand the resignation of General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the Panama Defense Forces.

The "National Civilianization Crusade," an organization that coordiantes the protests against the government and against Gen Noriega, called on all Panamanians to support the strike as a means to repudiate the government's refusal to "face its obligation and heed the demands of the people."

The Panamanian teachers, members of the National Association of Independent Teachers of the "National Civilianization Crusade," have issued a communique calling on the people to refrain from "using the transportation system and purchasing in stores that refuse to close" during the days of the strike.

However, they did not explain what kind of "appropriate citizen sanctions" they will apply on businessmen who refuse to support the strike.

The teachers said that the current "crisis" affecting Panama is the "most serious in its history," and to achieve a definite solution "a strong and determined action on the part of the citizens is necessary."

The "National Civilianization Crusade" has demanded the removal of Panamanian President Eric Arturo Delvalle as well as of Gen Noriega and other Army officers until an investigation into the charges of corruption made against them is carried out.

Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera, until late May chief of the General Staff, has charged Noriega with "political corruption, murder, and stealing." However, Diaz Herrera has refused to formally present charges before Attorney General Carlos Villalaz.

The opposition civic organization says that this organization was created on 9 June as an expression of "the people's repudiation for the military regime whose outstanding characteristics are corruption, arbitrariness, crime, injustice, and violations."

23 Jul Demonstration Announced

PA190413 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2303 GMT 18 Jul 87

[Text] Panama City, 18 Jul (DPA) -- The "National Civilianization Crusade" -- comprised of professionals, industrialists, businessmen, workers, and students -- announced today: "Approximately 250,000 Panamanians will gather next Thursday [23 July] for a demonstration against President Eric Arturo Delvalle's government and General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the Defense Forces."

Crusade spokesmen told DPA: "We have postponed the demonstration once and we will not do it again. We will prove to Noriega that he must go because the majority of the Panamanian people repudiate him." The spokesmen said that the demonstration to be held on Thursday will be "a peaceful demonstration."

Meanwhile, former chief of staff Roberto Diaz Herrera could not present his declaration to the attorney general of Panama this weekend, officially registering his charges against Noriega.

The retired military officer said: "I have no plans to go and present my declaration for the time being." Officials at the Attorney General's Office said that Diaz Herrera must present his declaration next Monday [20 July] because they cannot wait any longer.

Diaz Herrera accused Noriega of planning the murder Dr Hugo Spadafora, a former guerrilla leader and member of the opposition; of participating in the killing of General Omar Torrijos; of implementing an electoral fraud in 1984; and of controlling the traffic of drugs.

Diaz Herrera's accusations set off more than 1 month of riots, clashes with the police, demonstrations, and a tense situation in Panama City.

DOBERMANS PREVENT CARAVAN DEMONSTRATION 18 JUL

PA190045 Panama City Radio Exitosa in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Jul 87

[Report by Leonel Blisdell]

[Text] Radio Exitosa listeners, the caravan demonstration scheduled for 1500 today by the Civilianization Crusade, and which should have started from El Dorado Shopping Mall on Tumba Muerto, was not held because of the large number of Dobermans who, from the early hours of the afternoon, were deployed in the area near the shopping mall.

Some members of the National Civilianization Crusade said that the caravan will be held on another occasion since not too many people showed up at the meeting point. The reason for this was the large number of policemen who had been deployed in the area to enforce the presidential decree, which, in the past few hours, was being reiterated by Government Minister Rodolfo Chiari de Leon. Minister Chiari stressed that all demonstrations and caravans that could harm state security were banned. This is why the caravan demonstration scheduled by the National Civilianization Crusade for this afternoon was not held.

All stores remained open, as usual, but some storeowners in El Dorado Shopping Mall were nervous. However, nothing happened. Not too many people showed up to support the National Civilianization Crusade but, again, this was mostly because of the large number of policemen who were deployed earlier to protect the area and this caused the suspension of today's caravan.

DIAZ HERRERA PRESENTS CHARGES AGAINST NORIEGA

PA202152 Paris AFP in Spanish 2132 GMT 20 Jul 87

[Text] Panama City, 20 Jul (AFP) -- Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera, former second in command of the Panama Defense Forces, today showed up unexpectedly at the Attorney General's Office to accuse "Panama's strong man," General Manuel Antonio Noriega, of "making an attempt against his life and the lives of members of his family."

Diaz also made the same accusation against Attorney General Carlos Villalaz; however, Third District Attorney Celia Lopez refused to accept the charges presented by Col Diaz Herrera.

Diaz Herrera is the 49-year-old man who unleashed the current political crisis in Panama when, early in June, he said that Noriega ordered the carrying out of several crimes and the 1984 electoral fraud.

To date, Diaz Herrera has refused to obey a summons presented by the Attorney General's Office. This action was interpreted by the Panamanian authorities as "proof that his charges were groundless."

ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT ON FORMER PRESIDENT ARIAS

PA201257 Panama City EL SIGLO in Spanish 20 Jul 87 p 32

[Text] A criminal attack to assassinate Arnulfo Arias Madrid -- three times president of the Republic -- was carried out yesterday at approximately 2000, when a group of armed civilians fired at his residence located in La Carrasquilla [area in Panama City].

According to witnesses, a white Japanese-made car with tinted windows made a "distracting maneuver" by passing in front of the residence of the Authentic Panamenist Party president with the lights off. After this, shooting began from a hill located in front of the house.

Gunfire directed against Arias' residence continued for 5 minutes, causing panic among the neighbors, who later said they thought the three-time president had been killed.

Residents in La Carrasquilla went through a night of tension and terror, fearing for Arnulfo Arias Madrid's life.

Investigators Denied Access

PA201835 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1745 GMT 20 Jul 87

[Text] This morning authorities of the National Department of Investigations [DENI] went to the residence of former President Arnulfo Arias Madrid to begin an investigation into the attack against his home last night, when armed men fired at the house of the three-time president of the Republic from various angles. However, DENI authorities were denied access to Arias' home to investigate what happened, and they therefore were forced to leave.

[Begin recording by unidentified man] There will be no investigation. That happened at 1900 last night, more than 12 hours ago. There is nothing more to be said. [end recording]

The exchange of fire between Arias' security corps and the assailants caused by personal injuries. The home is located in the area of La Carrasquilla.

CRUSADE LEADER ON TIES TO U.S. EMBASSY OFFICIAL

PA181701 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 18 Jul 87 p 1a

[Report by Lisette Carrasco]

[Text] Yesterday [Civilianization Crusade President] Aurelio Barria was summoned for questioning -- for the second time -- on charges lodged against members of the National Civilianization Crusade, of justification of crime and attacks against the government.

Mario A. Ballesteros, higher attorney of the third district, questioned Barria on an alleged connection between members of the Civilianization Crusade and U.S. Embassy officials in Panama and on allegations that this organization is the center of a conspiracy to overthrow the Panamanian Government.

Asked whether the Civilianization Crusade's calls for civil disobedience "are or are not made with the intent of having members of that organization form a new government in the country to replace the present one," Barria answered: "The aims of the Civilianization Crusade are well known. They seek to rescue the country's democratic institutions, to open an independent investigation into the accusations and serious charges contained in the confessions of Colonel Diaz Herrera, and to obtain the separation from office of all those civilian and military officials implicated in those cases. The Constitution sets forth mechanisms to proceed in the event that many of the government's ranking authorities are forced to step down from office for the duration of the investigations."

Ballesteros then asked him: "Tell us whether you have met [Deputy Chief of Mission] Mr John Maisto. If you have, state how long you have known him, how you met him, and why."

Barria replied: "I understand that Mr John Maisto is an official of the U.S. Embassy in Panama, which is accredited before the Panamanian Government. He has been introduced formally as a diplomat in various official and community circles."

Ballesteros again attempted to establish a link between Maisto and the Civilianization Crusade. He asked: "Is it or is it not true that John Maisto sponsored a tour by you as leaders of the Panamanian Chamber of Commerce and founder of MODELO [Local Movement for Democracy] and by other opposition business and political leaders with the purpose of training you in the Philippine system?" Barria replied: "I believe that the question does not reflect my former statement that the Panamanian delegation included distinguished Panamanian citizens, one of whom represented the Catholic Church, and the other the Electoral Tribunal. I have not specifically received any other invitation by Maisto or any other person for training in any political system or system of any other nature."

Ballesteros then asked: "Is it or is it not true that the destabilization plan currently advanced by the Civilianization Crusade was launched after you returned from the Philippines?" Barria said: "No, Mr Prosecutor."

Elaborating on this, Barria said: "The Civilianization Crusade does not have any destabilization plan or purpose. On the contrary, its plan is for the reconstruction of democratic institutions and greater respect for and compliance with the law. In any case, there is no link between the trip to the Philippines taken by three Panamanian citizens -- including myself -- and the formation of the Civilianization Crusade, which emerged spontaneously as a result of the astounding statements by the former chief of the General Staff, Colonel Diaz Herrera."

Ballesteros insisted again, asking: "Do you or do you not maintain direct contact with John Maisto?" Barria replied: "I chat with representatives of various diplomatic missions accredited in the country, in the same way that I chat with Panamanian Government officials as part of the functions and duties of the president of the Panamanian Chamber of Commerce."

U.S. EMBASSY DAMAGES REIMBURSEMENT PROMISED

PA210250 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0030 GMT 21 Jul 87

[Text] The Panamanian Government is prepared to pay $106,000 for repairs to the U.S. Embassy in Panama, it was reported today by Foreign Ministry sources. They added that they have the necessary means to do this. The U.S. Embassy suffered some damage during a rally and march called by the UNADE [National Democratic Union] in June. It is expected that tomorrow, Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia Arias will speak on this subject.

'POSSIBILITY' OF CABINET CHANGES 'PROPOSED' BY PRD

PA171601 Panama City EXTRA in Spanish 17 Jul 87 p 27

[Text] The possibility of making changes in the cabinet of President Eric Arturo Delvalle in the next few days to lessen the attention of the Panamanian people on the current problems in the country was proposed during a recent meeting of the leaders of the Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD].

EXTRA has learned that among the ministers of Delvalle's cabinet who will be replaced are: Labor Minister Jorge Federico Lee, Planning Minister Ricaurte Vasquez, and Commerce and Industries Minister Jose Bernardo Cardenas.

These government officials are also on the list prepared by the National Council of Organized Workers [CONATO], which blames them for implementing the policies of the international financial organizations.

CONATO also repudidated the resignations of these ministers. [sentence as published]

This newspaper also obtained information that the PRD meeting was also attended by Legislators Alberto Aleman Boyd and Luis Gomez, among others.

The most recent adjustment made by Eric Arturo Delvalle in his cabinet was made on 16 November 1986, when several collaborators of former Chief of Staff Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera, former chief of staff of the Panama Defense Forces, were removed from the ministry posts they were holding.

DELVALLE ASKS NORIEGA TO PROBE ABUSE CHARGES

PA182305 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2118 GMT 18 Jul 87

[Text] Panama, 18 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- Today Panamanian President Eric Arturo Delvalle requested General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the Army [as received], to investigate the accusations of ill-treatment in Panama's jails given to the demonstrators detained during protests.

The Panamanian president, through a message to Noriega, pointed out that with the release of the people detained during street disturbances on 10 July, "reports of ill-treatment and harassment during detainment have emerged."

If these accusations reported by the media and by the persons released "are in any way true, they will mar the professional behavior demonstrated by the Defense Forces on the day of the incidents."

"Concerned over the treatment that some of the detainees would receive, you (Noriega) told me that instructions had been given so that a member of the medical corps and a chaplain would be present to attest to the behavior of the personnel in charge of the penal establishment," the note stated.

"In view of this" -- Delvalle added -- "I request that you carry out the necessary investigations to determine the truth of the accusations that are being made and to inform me of your findings."

Eric Arturo Delvalle had recently told Gen Noriega that he was pleased with the "responsible handling" of the situation by the Defense Forces on the day of the disturbances.

The police prevented the antigovernment demonstrators from gathering, an action that resulted in violent disturbances which, according to the Army, were directed by "paid instigators," but which, according to the opposition, were caused by the authorities.

The leader of the Panamanian Roman Catholic Church, Archbishop Marcos Gregorio McGrath, has said that the policemen's actions were "unnecessary" and "have done us a great deal of harm," but at least "we can be grateful that no one was killed or seriously injured."

"What worries me" -- McGrath said -- "is the number of people arrested -- in many cases people that were not in any way involved with the march -- who could be sentenced to months in jail without any real means of defending themselves."

Last night the Panamanian Government warned that a decree that prohibits automobile caravans and gatherings that "hinder the peace and tranquillity of the citizens" is still in effect.

The "Civilianization Crusade," which coordinates the protests against Gen Noriega, challenged him to allow a peaceful march against himself, "without threats intimidation, and with his gendarmes in their barracks."

The civilian opposition, which seeks to unseat the government, Noriega, and other Army officers through the protests it organizes, also asked the military leader to "resign from his post and allow an investigation" by an independent commission.

Gen Noriega was accused in June by Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera, former chief of the general staff, of being involved in the abuse of power, corruption, drug-trafficking, electoral fraud, and even murder.

However, so far the retired colonel has not defended his accusations before the attorney general, who has already summoned him on three occasions. Diaz Herrera's accusations unleashed the current crisis in Panama.

From the beginning of June, the "Civilianization Crusade" has coordinated a series of peaceful street protests to demand an investigation of the accusations leveled by Diaz Herrera, and that the people involved be dismissed from their positions.

CUBAN CLAIMS NORIEGA RECEIVED CIA, DRUG FUNDS

PA171640 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 17 Jul 87 p 1a

[Text] THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, one of the most serious and prestigious newspapers of the United States, disclosed yesterday that a Cuban who is in a U.S. prison has said he was a courier for both the CIA as well as for the Colombian drug "lords" [preceding word in English], and that he delivered funds from both sources to the Nicaraguan contras and to the Panamanian strong man.

A Cuban bookkeeper who is imprisoned stated he laundered nearly $2 billion for the Colombian drug cartel, while, at the same time, he was distributing money coming from drugs to the Nicaraguan contras and was acting as a courier for the CIA in Latin America.

This month, Ramon Milian Rodriguez made these statements about his surprisingly complex career during private hearings before the Subcommittee on Drugs and Terrorism [as published] of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, according to Senate sources who were present. Later, he repeated the same statements in an interview with THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Sitting before a small table in a room full of visitors in the prison at Buttner, North Carolina, Milian -- sentenced last year for laundering money and possession of cocaine -- told THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR that he delivered money from the CIA and from the Colombian drug cartel to General Manuel Antonio Noriega, the Panamanian strong man.

A CIA spokesman said that the agency would neither confirm nor deny Milian's statements.

Milian said that his activities of delivering money for both the CIA as well as for the cartel were mostly political and independent from the broad money laundering operation that he directed for the Colombian drug "lords".

He stated that between 1980 and 1983 he gave or sent Gen Noriega a total of $20 million to $30 million in CIA funds. During that same period of time, he added, he sent Noriega approximately $10 million monthly from the funds of the drug cartel. This is only one part, Milian added, of the money Noriega received from drugs. The Cuban said that Noriega also received profits from what Milian affirms is a profitable cocaine processing laboratory at a Panamanian site in Darien.

Noriega also received help from Cuba in his business deals related to drugs and for his intelligence services, according to CIA and other analysts that have strong connections with Cuban intelligence. These same sources say that both Noriega and the Cubans are involved in drug trafficking from Nicaragua.

Milian emphasized to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee the broad scope of the financial activities of the cartel and the rapid manner with which their role as political agents in Latin America has grown, according to the bookkeeper and the Senate sources.

The political role played by the cartel is based on the large quantities of money that it has available, Milian said. He affirmed that between 1980 and 1983, he distributed hundreds of millions of dollars from the cartel to Latin American leaders favored by the Colombian drug families. He stated that during the same period of time, he distributed approximately $50 million from the CIA to several politicians that the agency wanted to support in Central South America.

Milian emphasized both before the committee as well as THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR that his activities for the CIA and for the cartel were independent from each other. He stated that although the agency knew about his drug money laundering operations, it never encouraged them or took advantage of them.

His role as a CIA courier began late in 1979, Milian said, adding that it came before and became more important than his activities of distributing the profits of drug money to the contras. Part of these activities have been described in reports published by the press based on information that has leaked from the Senate committee.

Milian told both THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR as well as the committee -- according to Senate sources -- that in December 1984 he was contacted by Felix Rodriguez who asked if Milian and his drug trafficking sponsors would make contributions to the contras. Mr Rodriguez is also known as Max Gomez. Milian and others who have testified in the Congress hearings on the Iran-contra scandal assume that Rodriguez, or Gomez, is an active member of the CIA or a hired employee.

The Cuban bookkeeper said that from the moment he was contacted by Rodriguez until he was sentenced on charges of money laundering and drug possession in January 1986, he gave the contras between $9 million and $10 million.

According to the Senate and other sources, Rodriguez admits he met with Milian, but says this was at the initiative of Milian and after Milian had been accused.

Senate sources said that Milian testified that he had told Rodriguez that the cartel was involved in drug trafficking in Nicaragua. Milian then proposed going to Nicaragua and getting the Sandinists more involved in the drug trafficking, and he reported this at the same time to the CIA. Milian testified that the CIA refused the offer.

Milian also told both THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR and the committee that he had laundered "dozens of millions of dollars of drug money" for Luis Rodriguez, a partner of the exiled Cuban rightist Francisco Chanes. Chanes directs a shrimp exporting firm with offices in Miami and Costa Rica. Milian and others have charged he formed part of the operations of the southern front of the contras, and he was -- it was said -- involved in drug trafficking.

A news report that accused Chanes and his company of carrying out activities having to do with drugs showed photos of checks in the amount of $200,000 that this company had received from the Office of Humanitarian Assistance of the State Department, which was established to help the contras.

Milian said that he began his work as a money courier for conservative causes in Latin America while he worked for Manuel Artime. Milian claims that Artime, as well as many other members of the Cuban exile community, have worked closely with the CIA. After Artime died, Milian used his contacts for continuing to deliver money between the United States and Latin America.

Milian said that after he began to suspect that a large amount of that money came from drug profits, he informed the CIA of his activities in Miami in 1979. In spite of his confession, Milian claims, the CIA began to use him to send money to the people supported by the agency in Latin America.

A CIA spokesman said that following the agency's policy, he would neither confirm nor deny any connection with Milian or Artime or the statements related to Noriega.

DENI Denies Charges

PA191258 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0523 GMT 19 Jul 87

[Text] Panama City, 19 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- The Panamanian National Department of Investigation (DENI) today discredited [descalifico] with documents the drug trafficking charges that Cuban-North American Ramon Milian made against General Noriega in the United States.

A DENI communique issued early Sunday, 20 (as received) July stated that special Panamanian antinarcotics forces detected the suspicious activities of Ramon Milian Rodriguez for the first time "on 27 April 1983." "This individual arrived at the Omar Torrijos international airport" in Panama City on a flight from San Andres, a Colombian island on the Caribbean, to Caracas aboard "a Lear jet with U.S. registration N6-54," the communique stated. It added that Milian was received at the airport "by Panamanian lawyers and high-level bank executives" and that the Cuban "had formed 12 corporations in Panama with the help of the Fernandez Lara and Associates law firm." According to the communique, the Panama Defense Forces, in an agreement with INTERPOL, coordinated with the DEA (U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency) the investigation of Milian.

On the basis of this, Milian was arrested in Fort Lauderdale (5 May 1983) "while trying to fly to Panama with $54 million in cash" along with brothers Rafael and Rogelio Fernandez Lara. The DEA investigations led to the confiscation of 30 kg of cocaine, handguns, rifles, 1 machinegun, and 2 cars, owned by Milian.

The Panamanian communique stated that "the appearance of Milian -- who was sentenced to 35 years in prison in the United States -- at the U.S. Senate's Drug and Terrorism Subcommittee, is a service that the convict provided in the slanderous campaign against Panama." According to the communique, the convict hopes to get a reduction of his sentence with his statements against General Noriega, commander of the Defense Forces and Panama's "strong man." The DENI communique included a photocopy of a letter to "Colonel Manuel A. Noriega, chief of staff of the (Panamanian) National Guard, signed by James L. Bramble, special agent in charge [preceding four words in English] of the U.S. Department of Justice, dated 15 July 1983. [quotation marks as received] The letter expresses thanks for the cooperation of then Col Noriega "without which the investigation and arrest of Milian Rodriguez would have been impossible." Milian Rodriguez' charges against Gen Noriega were published by the U.S. CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

OPPOSITION SUGGESTS THAT NORIEGA 'GET OUT'

PA171844 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 17 Jul 87 p 4 A

[National Civilianization Crusade advertisement; passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] /NATIONAL CIVILIANIZATION CRUSADE/

/Mr Manuel A. Noriega:/
You say 2 million people support you while the Civilianization Crusade only has 5,000 followers:

That being the case, do you dare:

1) That we hold our demonstrations honking car horns, banging pots and pans, and waving handkerchiefs.

2) That we have at least one radio station against the 115 that you control.

3) That we hold a peaceful march without prior threats and intimidations, and with your gendarmes restricted to quarters.

4) Step down from your post and go through investigations by an independent commission?

If you do not do this it is because you know that you do not have even 5,000 followers, and we do in fact have the 2 million supporters.

Then, go ahead and do what the majority wants... /GET OUT!/

Before you destory the FDP [Panama Defense Forces] and the country, let us live in peace with justice, liberty and /A TRUE DEMOCRACY.../

PALA POLITICAL COMMISSION ISSUES STATEMENT

PA182314 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 17 Jul 87 pp 23, 40

[Statement issued by the Political Commission of the Labor Party [PALA], in Panama City on 15 July 1987 -- passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] The political events that have shaken the country in the past few days demonstrate the need for an effective leadership, one which could provide the country with the necessary political direction required in the difficult circumstances that we are experiencing.

Role of Political Parties/ [subhead]

Our democratic system is firmly rooted in the political parties that have played a decisive role in directing the national events since the Republic was born. The 1983 Constitution reforms, which began after a great national consensus that included the participation of the various sectors, delegated a special responsibility to the political parties by recognizing their capacity to represent and speak for those Panamanians who share similar ideas.

Therefore, the parties are the most authentic expression of the people's will. That fact undoubtedly creates high expectations among Panamanians regarding the capacity of the political parties to fully assume the sensitive task of shaping the destiny of the country. It now falls to the leaders and party members to rise above the futile disputes on the methods and strategies for sectarian struggle, the results of which may be harmful or counterproductive, and to adopt -- as our people expect and demand -- a patriotic stance, facing the national problems as statesmen and following the examples set by so many honorable patriots from the past generations.

/Importance of Protecting the Democratic System/ [subhead]

The 1984 elections established a highly significant landmark in structuring the new democracy that all Panamanians seek.

It must be remembered that in 1968 the political system created by the 1946 Constituent Assembly collapsed because of political licentiousness, disregard for the rights of political adversaries, abuse of democratic institutions, as well as disrespect and disregard for the most fundamental principles of political coexistence, which provoked the intervention of the public forces as the only way to preserve the existence of the Panamanian society.

Social and political stability during the seventies; undeniable progress represented by the creation of an international banking center, the completion of major public works construction and high levels of achievements in health and education; and the building of a new style of government -- one which incorporated large representative groups into the machinery of the state and brought the rulers closer to the ruled -- all created the conditions for the birth of the new stage of national democratic unification. This began with the constitutional amendment of 24 April 1983, which was approved by an overwhelming majority in an historic referendum.

The elections gave the political alliance comprising the parties that make up the National Democratic Union [UNADE] the mandate to rule the country until 1989 and to direct the country during the present state of transition. UNADE has understood the importance of protecting the democratic system and defending the existing constitutional institutions.

We have assumed without hesitation the difficult task of giving Panama an effective government amid the economic and financial difficulties affecting the world's developed as well as undeveloped countries. With much patriotism and determination, but particularly with much responsibility, we have faced up to the economic and financial difficulties. We have ruled the country with caution but with determination which has made it possible for the country to maintain its growth and remain stable, even under the current circumstances, unlike the situation in other nations, where economic and social collapse has resulted in violence and the destruction of the principles of collective existence.

The cooperation of all representative sectors is required to continue forward and to make the decisions that will be more in the national interests. Indeed, a democracy means participation. Those having a position, a viewpoint, or an idea concerning the country's problems should exercise their right to participate.

Unfortunately, it has not been possible to achieve a collective awareness of the meaning of all this. Even though Panamanians are gradually learning the importance of contributing to the country's progress, and of abandoning indifference, there are some opposition sectors who have not understood that their contribution is also necessary. They limit themselves to criticizing, but have proposed no real alternatives. Their only interest seems to be in getting into power, regardless of the cost and the methods.

/The 1989 Electoral Process/ [subhead]

The electoral process that should take place in 1989, according to the Constitution, is the culmination of the path opened in 1983 toward the implementation of a government system that includes the participation of all democratic forces and tendencies.

Therefore, we must prepare ourselves to conduct those elections in a way that all Panamanians can trust and to guarantee that the process is clean and orderly so that the nation's will is clearly expressed.

All politicl parties, civic and labor organizations, and all popular organizations that sincerely hope for democracy to be established firmly and permanently in our society must direct their efforts toward turning the 1989 elections into a great popular consultation, as well as toward encouraging mass and enthusiastic participation so that the new government possesses clear mandates for the future.

The recent proposal by some leaders, who ideologically and politically oppose the current constitutional government, to form a provisional government is completely irresponsible, because it entails a breakdown of the democratizing process that began with the 1983 great national agreement and constitutes an attack on the Constitution. That proposal is nothing more than a justification of the use of chaos and anarchy as means to struggle for power. It shows its supporters' attitude of putting personal interests before the nation's sacred interests.

Democracy is one, unique, and indivisible. To interpret it is not enough to maintain it. Those who truly believe in democracy should demonstrate that conviction by their actions, displaying a coherent behavior to the country.

/The Electoral Rules/ [subhead]

The success of the 1989 elections will depend to a great extent on the improvement of the current electoral rules. The electoral code, put together by representatives of all the country's political parties and taking into account the country's new realities, played an important role by allowing the completion of the first direct election of the country's president and vice president, legislators, mayors, and corregimiento representatives in three 5-year period.

The experience gained in the 1984 elections has caused us to consider the opportunity of beginning the task of improving the electoral system to make the rules more exact and to ensure a more effective participation of the citizens.

There are parts of the electoral code that need detailed revision and in which all political parties should participate patriotically. We need a creative attitude, a mind opened to the current circumstances that will allow us to discard, if necessary, obsolete structures that lack credibility and replace them with institutions capable of seizing the voters' awareness.

/The Great Challenges of the Moment/ [subhead]

However, democracy, as a way of life, can only achieve its true meaning if through it the leaders and the people will confront the challenges that present themselves in every modern state.

More than an end, democracy is a necessary condition for guaranteeing the natural right of man to lead a worthy and full life and it is the government's responsibility to create an adequate level of social welfare necessary for this purpose.

Employment, health, housing, and education, represent the aspirations and needs of the people and it is within the framework of a democratic system of government and we must work to make them a reality.

To achieve this it is necessary to have economic and social strategies, specific plans, and well thought-out actions. These strategies, plans, and actions must have the approval and support of all our fellow countrymen.

/The Santiago Declaration/ [subhead]

In August 1983 the PALA was born out of the desire of a large number of Panamanians to politically express themselves. It participated in the 1984 elections as a real popular alternative in face of parties with traditional tendencies. Despite its youth, the votes the party received during the elections made it the third largest political force in the country.

With clearly defined ideological and doctrinaire principles, expressed in the party's slogan "Development with justice and freedom," the PALA has been contributing to the solution of the great problems our nation is currently confronting.

The party's national convention, held on 26 April 1987 and during which we carried out an indepth reorganization of our party structures, concluded with the expression of our wishes and intentions to participate, actively and militantly, in all domestic affairs.

For that purpose, the PALA General Secretariat presented, for the consideration of the party members and Panamanians in general, the "Santiago Declaration," which covers the most important aspects of the current situation of the country as a means of contributing to the establishment of the basis of a broad national debate.

/There Is No Substitute for Dialogue/ [subhead]

It is necessary to begin a dialogue because this is the most efficient instrument of democracy. If a dialogue is not present, violence will take its place. There is no happy medium.

Stubborness is not a good adviser and it hinders a serene, objective, and patriotic dialogue. Today more than ever the nation anxiously looks to its political and civic leaders in the hopes of seeing a light that will keep us walking along the paths of social peace and stability that we value highly.

PALA Political Commission

Panama, 15 June 1987

CONEP ISSUES MANIFESTO, SUPPORTS CRUSADE

PA191438 Panama City EXTRA in Spanish 17 Jul 87 p 7

[Manifesto issued by the National Council of Private Enterprise in Panama City on 15 July, 1987 -- passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] /MANIFESTO TO THE COUNTRY/

"We repudiate the brutal manner with which the Panama Defense Forces [FDP] repressed the peaceful demonstration that Panamanian citizens tried to carry out on Friday, 10 July in defense of their principles and rights. [quotation marks as published]

We also condemn their attempts to subdue people through terror; they have savagely degraded the human dignity of the more than 600 people arrested for the "crime" of demanding that the law prevail.

We do not admit to openly encouraging class struggles, which have never been known in our country. It is very obvious that peaceful protests are comprised of representatives of absolutely all economic and social sectors in the country.

The economic stagnation in private as well as in the public sectors only foretells the most terrible nightmare to take place in the near future. Lack of investments caused by chaos resulting from the terrorism, and the absence of legality will cause further unemployment, which will not be easily resolved in the future.

As long as charges of government corruption, murder, and other crimes are not resolved through the most pristine judicial procedures, we will not be able to escape from the maelstrom of violence threatening us.

Therefore, the National Council of Private Enterprise (CONEP), aware of the seriousness of this situation, reiterates its support to the National Civilianization Crusade and its demands for:

a. Immediate reorganization of government institutions to direct the country along a truly democratic path.

b. Investigation by an independent and impartial commission of crimes recently confirmed and/or charged.

c. Immediate separation from public posts all people involved in the crimes to be investigated by the independent commission.

ch. Submission of the FDP to constitutional precepts, subordinating it to civilian power as a professional and apolitical institution whose members will be protected by the principles established in the military echelon.

d. Immediate reorganization of the legislative and judicial branches, and the Electoral Tribunal.

e. Total reinstatement of citizens' rights and fundamental guarantees established in the national Constitution.

Issued in Panama City, 15 July 1987

/NATIONAL COUNCIL OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE/

ALFONSIN SPEAKS AT VIEDMA GOVERNMENT HOUSE

PY172341 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1532 GMT 17 Jul 87

[Special correspondent's report]

[Text] Viedma, Rio Negro, 17 Jul (DYN) -- Argentine President Raul Alfonsin today stated that Latin American unity is "an historical mandate" and the "true, final goal of the great political undertaking" that is the reason and the justification for the integration of Argentina and Brazil.

Alfonsin reemphasized the need for all Latin American countries to join the drive for integration and labeled this objective "irreversible." He added that, this being the case, the joint efforts of Argentina and Brazil "will spread gradually" throughout the whole region.

The Argentine president spoke at the Viedma provincial government house, and his Brazilian counterpart, Jose Sarney, followed suit. During his lengthy speech, the Argentine president emphasized the significance of his decision to invite Sarney to visit the secret Pilcaniyeu nuclear plant.

"If men of good will all over the world were to do the same, and open the doors of buildings where this kind of work takes place, thus displaying the same spirit of peace and interest in the progress of mankind that we feel, I am sure coexistence would gain strength and optimism would increase everywhere," he stated. "I hope the voices of these two presidents of this region of the American continent will be heard throughout the world and will help promote understanding, progress and peace," he added.

At the beginning of his speech, Alfonsin mentioned the move of the federal capital to Viedma, and said "the march to the south is beginning together with the initial steps of a great political undertaking that our two countries are already firming up: Argentine-Brazilian integration, conceived as part of a basic plan directed at the gradual integration of all Latin America."

Alfonsin stated that Argentina and Brazil have undertaken, "with the necessary political resolve and courage, a common endeavor that will have a far-reaching impact on the course of events in our subregion in the next few decades." He added: "We are aware that this is a new process, but we also know it is irreversible and will spread to all of Latin America." We are facing two challenges: To interpret the aspirations of our peoples, and to make the necessary efforts to prevent these aspirations from ending in frustration once again."

Alfonsin added: "We are firmly convinced that Brazilians and Argentines, like their Latin American brothers who are still very much alive despite having been grossly mistreated, are tired of living in poverty and hopelessness." He said: "Our peoples and all of us seek to preserve our hard-won freedom; we want food, health, and education; we want to take part in the adventure of human creativeness; we no longer want to be weak countries that are excluded from the benefits of modern civilization and that are just passive, belated recipients of the efforts of others."

Alfonsin added that "if we all believe today's international order is marked by growing interdependence and an intensive technological revolution, we will all agree that to achieve the well-being of our peoples we have to join efforts and use all available economic possibilities."

Commenting on the agreements signed here, Alfonsin stated that through this process "we will gradually create broad prospects for our industrial sectors and promote the creation of new jobs and wealth." He added that integration will be instrumental in creating associations between Argentine and Brazilian industrial companies and binational companies.

"We must note," Alfonsin said, "that the remarkable increase in our bilateral trade in recent years has been the first beneficial result stemming from this program. From a meager $900 million in 1985, our bilateral trade climbed to $1.4 billion in 1986. Our imports and exports have also been well balanced."

Alfonsin noted that "we are aware that we are starting on a path that entails major changes in our bilateral relations; we are also aware that we will have to be persistent and resourceful to overcome the remaining difficulties." He stated, however, that "this is a one-way path, which we are determined to follow without making any spectacular move or announcement." Alfonsin added: "I believe our greatest success will come from our daily, dedicated effort to achieve a clear, far-reaching goal, to which various production sectors are already committed."

He said that "as soon as these sectors are able to work together and are consolidated, we will see a true integration, which will expand because it is in the best interests of the whole society, and not of the government alone." Alfonsin added: "We would be politically short-sighted if our dreams and aspirations were limited to the integration program now under way between our two countries."

"The process we envisage," he said, "is broader and encompasses all of Latin America." He added: "When we see that our region is comparable to other major economic regions from the population and GDP standpoint, that we have large natural resources both on our mainland and on our continental shelf, and that we are linked to the main markets of the East and West by our adjacent seas, we must conclude that we can no longer delay the task of organizing our future unity."

COMMUNIST LEADER BLAMES GOVERNMENT IN KIDNAPPING

PY172058 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 16 Jul 87 p 11

[Excerpt] (NA-DYN) -- Communist leader Patricio Etchegaray yesterday blamed the government for the kidnap and torture of law student Cristina Canelles last Tuesday and denounced the existence of "a campaign of intimidation of the left," promoted by the government's inefficiency and the impunity granted by the due obedience law.

He accused the government of "trying to defend democracy by maintaining good relations with conspirators and torturers" and announced that a rally would be held on Friday afternoon before the Interior Ministry.

Etchegaray was at the press conference with Canelles, who showed the press evidence of having been beaten and burnt in several parts of her body during her two-hour kidnapping on Tuesday night.

Canelles had previously filed several denunciations of anonymous threats before Judge Cesar Queroga. Lawyer Carlos Zamorano, from the Argentine League for the Rights of Man, pointed out that "strangely enough her kidnapping coincides with her summons to testify on death threats she had received recently" in relation to her activity in the Communist Party.

As Canelles was walking in the Congress area at 2230 on Tuesday night two men and a woman pushed her into a car and took her to a place she cannot idenify, where they beat her and burnt her with cigarettes, warning her to "be careful with what you tell the judge." Forensic doctors confirmed there are evidence of torture on her body.

She was also warned to stay away from political activism and to tell her fellow party members about her kidnapping because "the list is long and you will not be the only one." [passage omitted]

POLICE ARREST SUSPECTS IN TERRORISM CASES

PY181752 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 18 Jul 87 p 11

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- An Army officer and three members of the Armed Forces intelligence services were arrested in Comodoro Rivadavia yesterday on suspicion of being involved in a series of terrorist attacks and bombings in the area, while in Cordoba a suspect of the bombing of the entrance of the local law school was held for questioning.

The Army officer was identified as Santos Iuraca, while the man in Cordoba [was identified] as Humberto Tumini, a member of the Broad Liberation Front (FRAL) political alliance, who was arrested after an identikit picture of him was published in the local papers on Sunday.

About 1,000 FRAL members rallied in Plaza de Mayo yesterday and four of their leaders tried to call on Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli to demand a parliamentary committee to investigate recent ourbreaks of violence including the kidnapping, beating up and torture of Communist militant Cristina Canelles.

The minister sent word he was busy and the FRAL leaders left a letter for President Raul Alfonsin stating their demands and protesting what they described as terrorism and violence against the people, including the arrest of Tumini which they said was a provocation.

Meanwhile, Federal Police Chief Juan Pirker said the police has clues in the investigation of the theft of the hands from the corpse of former President Juan Peron, adding that there were suspects but denied reports that there were three. He refused, however, to say how many there were.

INTRANSIGENT DEPUTIES DEMAND SOURROUILLE REMOVAL

PY170143 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2217 GMT 16 Jul 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Jul (TELAM) -- The Intransigent Party [PI] bloc at the Chamber of Deputies today requested that Economy Minister Juan Vital Sourrouille be subjected to a political trial for improperly discharging his duties, accusing him among other things of repeatedly violating constitutional laws.

In a draft resolution, the PI deputies question among other things Sourrouille's performance concerning foreign debt renegotiations and the impact of this on domestic politics.

The PI bloc, headed by Deputy Oscar Alende, considers it clear from the last memorandum submitted to the IMF that dependence will be more acute and national liberation will be much more difficult. The PI deputies also cite violations committed by the economy minister concerning powers to which the national Congress alone is entitled, powers provided for in the national Constitution.

The draft resolution, which was formally introduced today in the chamber of deputies, was signed by Deputies Oscar Alende, Miguel Monserrat, Marcelo Arabolaza, Raul Rabanaque Caballero, and Jose Aramburu.

The draft resolution, comprising two articles, also requests that a Chamber of Deputies commission be formed to support the appropriate charges in the Senate and to demand the removal of the economy minister from the cabinet.

CAPUTO SAYS ALIGNMENT NOT SOLUTION TO PROBLEMS

PY190033 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1950 GMT 18 Jul 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Jul (DYN) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo has stated that the desire for alignment with Washington or Moscow as a way to solve the problems Argentina may have "epitomizes the faith in magic" that certain sectors have and reaffirmed "the need to recover and reinstate" a true nationalism that will allow us to "see the world in the light of our interests." He added that "alignment with a given country does not help solve problems with the management of public affairs, waiting lines, inflation, or lack of highways, among others, which are the result of our underdevelopment." Caputo emphasized that "it is up to the Argentines" to solve all these problems adding that the actions that may lead to the solutions "must be carried out by Argentines alone."

The Argentine foreign minister arrived in New York on 17 July to participate in an "informal meeting" of member countries foreign ministers of the UN Security Council, the organization which is scheduled to issue a resolution on a cease-fire in the Iran-Iraq war within a few days.

Speaking by telephone from New York to the program "Regresando" [Coming Back] that is broadcast by the metropolitan radio station Radio del Plata, the Argentine foreign minister said that to promote an alignment with Washington or Moscow as a way to resolve the evils that plague the country "is in keeping with a line of thought that has been in fashion in Argentina for a long time."

He said: "It epitomizes the faith in magic that prevails in our country," where there is widespread belief that "things may be changed swiftly without any effort, sacrifice, or patience, merely by aligning ourselves with a power."

Caputo stressed that "the struggle for supremacy in the world is smothering those of us who do not have enough to get involved in it," and urged the people to "notice the difference between the negative effects of the two-sided struggle for supremacy and our way of advocating a given type of organization which is akin to the Western systems of government." He added: "We are clearly aligned with a way of thinking and prepared to defend a specific approach to world organization," which "does not mean that we are aligned with any of the powers that, in addition to defending a system, are also defending their own interests."

The Argentine foreign minister, who will soon go to Venezuela and Colombia on an official vsit, reaffirmed "the need for Argentina to recover true nationalism," and acknowledged that "sometimes we make the mistake of getting rid of good things along with the bad." He went on to say that "in Argentina the word nationalism has been frequently part of an authoritarian approach," adding that "however, we should not give up the true desire to see the world in the light of national interests."

He concluded by confirming that a meeting of foreign ministers will take place on 20 July within the framework of the UN Security Council "to set into motion a mechanism capable of putting an end to the (7-year-old) war between Iraq and Iran." He also confirmed that the Group of Eight -- the Contadora Group and the Contadora Support Group -- is studying the possibility of a presidential summit, as he mentioned before leaving for the United States.

PRESIDENT, MINISTERS CONSIDERING ECONOMIC MEASURES

PY181737 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 18 Jul 87 p 3

[Text] (DYN) -- President Raul Alfonsin will meet the economic team this weekend to study the new economic package to go into effect as of next week, basically aimed at fighting the fiscal deficit and reducing the deficit in the balance of payments.

Even though Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille is expected to unveil the new measures during a speech to be aired on the national television and radio networks, sources said that the minister's message could be delayed until Tuesday in view of possible last minute changes during talks over the weekend.

Meanwhile, Treasury Secretary Mario Brodersohn yesterday presided over a meeting at the Economy Ministry to discuss different aspects of the new economic package. Also present at the meeting were Enrique Olivera, president of the Holding Company for State Enterprises, Tax Bureau (DGI) Chief Marcelo da Corte and Energy Secretary Jorge Lapena.

The measures will aim at balancing the state's account, so as to comply with the recent agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) establishing that the fiscal deficit in the second semester should not exceed two percent of the gross domestic product (GDP).

Within this context, and taking into account the limited results of the tax white-wash, the government will tighten controls to reduce tax evasion and increase tax amounts, particularly domestic duties on cigarettes and on so-called luxury items.

As for the reduction of public expenditures, Sourrouille is expected to announce cuts in public works investments and the re-structuring of the transference of funds to state companies. In this regard, sources said that the treasury will resume payment of the foreign debt of public companies, but will cut off all additional funding, except in special cases.

When the Austral Plan was launched in June 1985, it was established that each state enterprise had to pay its own debts, but this scheme did not work out. Nevertheless, the state companies will be able to make up for cash shortages through the gradual adjustment of public utilities throughout the year. The announcement of certain privatizations should not be ruled out, sources said.

NICARAGUAN EMBASSY DENIES NEWSPAPER ITEM

PY161557 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0304 GMT 16 Jul 87

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 15 Jul (TELAM) -- The Nicaraguan Embassy has flatly denied an item published in a Buenos Aires daily on 13 July. The item, entitled Confidential Report for Commander Ortega, contained an alleged aide-memoire on the Central American summit in Guatemala, which was submitted to the Nicaraguan president by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry.

In the communique, which is signed by press attache Norma Penalba Ruiz, the Nicaraguan Embassy denied authorship of the document, the existence of the commission to which it is attributed, and the existence of the rubber stamps with which an alleged title page is stamped. The title page is also published in the newspaper. [passage omitted]

The embassy expresses indignation over the disrespectful characterization of the two Central American presidents, who Nicaragua has always treated with due respect, referring to the section of the document that mentions Costa Rican President Oscar Arias and Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo.

Finally, the Nicaraguan Embassy in Buenos Aires confirms a 2 July press release, which termed the document as spurious. [passage omitted]

GEN GONZALEZ STILL RELUCTANT TO RETIRE

PY180345 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 18 Jul 87

[Text] Former Army Deputy Chief of Staff Fausto Gonzalez has not yet submitted his application for retirement, an Army source has reported. The source added that General Gonzalez may submit his application in the next few days, and that this situation has in no way disrupted the atmosphere of tranquillity prevailing in the Army. It is up to Gen Gonzalez to submit his application, but from the very beginning he has been reluctant to do so because he believes his removal was unfair.

PRESIDENT SARNEY 'DISPLEASED' BY PMDB DECISION

PY201825 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1600 GMT 20 Jul 87

[Text] According to his closest aides, President Sarney was very displeased by the results of the PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement Party] convention. He expected to put an end to two of the obstacles that to some extent have hindered his administration: The duration of his term and the system of government.

After a secret vote, the convention decided to postpone the consideration of both issues. According to his ideas, the president was deeply irritated by this decision, which revealed that [words indistinct] the presidential system of government and a 5-year presidential term are not likely to be approved in a secret vote. Early today in Brasilia, there were comments that Sarney was willing to open his government to other political parties.

Talking to reporter (Nilton Flora), however, PMDB President Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes tried to play down the reports on the president's irritation. He stressed that not even the document criticizing the government's economic policy has [words indistinct] Sarney. [recorded passage indistinct].

BRESSER CALLS DEMAND FOR IMF ACCORD 'DANGEROUS'

PY202151 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0102 GMT 19 Jul 87

[Excerpts] Sao Paulo, 18 Jul (EFE) -- Brazilian Finance Minister Luis Carlos Bresser Pereira has called the creditor banks' decision to demand that Brazil sign a formal agreement with the IMF "dangerous foolishness," the FOLHA DE SAO PAULO newspaper reported today.

Bresser, who will leave for the United States next week to negotiate the Brazilian foreign debt with U.S. bankers, said if the creditors insist Brazil sign a formal letter of intent with the IMF, "there will be no agreement with the IMF or the banks."

The creditors have again told Brazilian officials in New York that if the Brazilian Government reaches an agreement with the IMF the country may obtain a new loan for as much as $10 million, in addition to the rescheduling of interests that fall due in 1987.

According to FOLHA DE SAO PAULO, Minister Bresser trusts an agreement will be reached with the creditors, with IMF approval, and that this agreement will support the Brazilian economy through quarterly programs. Bresser also reported that the IMF has requested a bigger reduction of the public deficit. Bresser warned, however, that the country cannot agree to it because the government has promised to increase its growth. Bresser mentioned that the Argentine example shows that an agreement with the IMF is not advisable, because "when the IMF withdrew its support, the banks did the same, and we do not want that to happen again." [passage omitted]

WESTINGHOUSE SUED OVER NUCLEAR PLANT FAILURES

PY201949 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 18 Jul 87 p 21

[Text] Furnas Electric Company has filed a suit against the Westinghouse Electric Corporation, the manufacturer of the Angra 1 nuclear plant, with the New York Federal District Court. Furnas is demanding compensation for damages caused by errors in the project design and the manufacture of equipment.

In an official note, Furnas Electric Company says the court action is intended to prove that the nuclear plant's generators and other pieces of equipment will not last 40 years, as the manufacturer claims, because of flaws in design and materials. The decision was a surprise since Furnas has been conducting friendly negotiations for compensation with the U.S. company for 1 year. The compensation money would be used to modernize the 1960's model nuclear plant whose equipment was continuously breaking down.

In its note, Furnas explains that the equipment flaws do not entail risk for the population or the environment. The Brazilian company claims that Westinghouse has not kept it posted on the true nature of the flaws, and is therefore demanding compensation "to compensate for the cost of future modernization and renovation of the Angra 1 plant equipment." Early last week, the thermonuclear generation director from Furnas, Marcio Costa, admitted that the latest failure, which occurred last month, "complicated the negotiations." Costa revealed that the nuclear plant shutdown represents losses of $6 to $7.5 million per month for Furnas.

According to the note, the Brazilian company has been trying to reach a friendly agreement with Westinghouse for 1 year. It thought negotiations would conclude last March. However, during the discussion of the agreement terms, the U.S. enterprise refused to guarantee the equipment's performance and offered no acceptable commercial proposition, thus "leaving Furnas Electric Company no alternative other than to seek reparations through court action."

BRIEFS

FLIGHTS TO CUBA -- The VASP Aviation Company has been granted permission by the Civil Aviation Department to make weekly flights to Havana until the end of the year. Flights in both directions will service the cities of Sao Paulo, Manaus, Curacao, and Havana. This service will start on 15 August. [Summary] [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 17 Jul 87 p 22 PY]

NEW CHURCH PRIMATE -- Pope John Paul II has designated Dom Lucas Moreira Neves new primate of Brazil and archbishop of Salvador. Dom Lucas has been in Rome for 13 years, and is now scheduled to return in September and be installed on the 27th. [Summary] [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 16 Jul 87 PY]

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE -- An outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Sao Paulo is worrying officials. The Agriculture Ministry secretary has warned people regarding consumption of milk and meat. However, he said that in 6 months the number of foot-and-mouth disease outbreaks in Sao Paulo state has been reduced from 632 to 324. Of the 10 million cattle in the state, 13,000 have reportedly been affected by this disease. [Summary] [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 16 Jul 87 PY]

PINOCHET ON ARMED FORCES ROLE IN PLEBISCITE

PY180038 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 17 Jul 87

[Text] President Augusto Pinochet said this morning that the opinions of General Matthei and General Stange that the Armed Forces must not act both as a judge and as a party in the plebiscite are interesting. In principle, Pinochet said, I share the concern of these generals, but I will adhere to the constitutional provisions in force, which set no limitations regarding this matter. At any rate, Pinochet added, in the past all the officers of the Armed Forces exercised their right to vote, and their role as guarantors of the process has never been questioned.

Pinochet then said that the government has always been willing to talk with all the nation's sectors that accept, recognize, and respect the existing constitutional order and the legitimacy of the authorities instituted under that constitutional order. It is obvious, he added, that to initiate talks with an interlocutor who does not recognize the government is impossible. It is not that the opposition sectors should share the viewpoints of the government, because this would be asking something impossible of some sectors that have made it a rule to oppose the government for the sake of opposition. The point is, Pinochet emphasized, that those sectors must accept a legal order that must be respected by all Chileans.

As for the Cabinet reshuffle and the appointment of Sergio Fernandez as interior minister, Pinochet said that it does not represent a change in the government's political line, because that line was defined on the day when the Armed Forces took power.

The chief of state also referred to the internal elections of the Christian Democratic Party, criticizing it for not yet making public the results of the elections. As can be seen, Pinochet added, this political party, which keeps saying free elections must be truly free, open, and well-publicized, has once again not practiced the principles it proclaims. Thus, Pinochet stressed, the public could once again appreciate the action of these unusual democrats who have held elections without telling the public the number of voters or the results of the elections. General Pinochet emphasized that the country has been able to see for itself the demagoguery of the Christian Democrats, who go so far as believing they have the right and authority to recognize as democrats those whom they find convenient to recognize as such.

Finally, the chief of state reasserted he will continue to criticize those groups whose only objective is to hinder the government's efforts in guiding the democratization process. He then concluded by saying his attitude will be no different toward those undecided politicians who irresponsibly walk hand in hand with the communists.

PINOCHET ORDERS RELEASE OF FORMER CONGRESSWOMEN

PY172020 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 17 Jul 87

[Excerpt] President Pinochet has put an end to the confinement of former congresswomen Mireya Baltra and Julieta Campusano. Julieta Campusano had been confined in Camina del Norte, 2d Region, and Mireya Baltra in Puerto Aisen, 11th Region. The president announced his decision near the end of a meeting with journalists accredited to La Moneda Palace. Later, the Interior Ministry issued the following communique on the same subject;

In accordance with instructions received from the president of the Republic, the Interior Ministry has terminated the confinement in Camina and Puerto Aisen of Julieta Campusano and Mireya Baltra. The Interior Ministry is currently studying the possibility of filing charges [against the two women] at the constitutional court for violation of Article No 8 of the Constitution. [passage omitted]

U.S. NOTE ON LETELIER CASE WILL NOT BE RELEASED

PY210215 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 Jul 87

[Report from the Foreign Ministry by Carmen Luz Ibarra]

[Text] Foreign Ministry Spokesman Uldaricio Figueroa confirmed that the United States has sent a message in reply to the Chilean Government's refusal to comply with a petition made by the U.S. State Department. The message was delivered by the U.S. Embassy in Santiago.

This message, which will not be released to the public, is a reply to the Chilean refusal to expel former officers Manuel Contreras and Pedro Espinoza from Chile, so they can appear in a U.S. court and testify on the Letelier case.

Former Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle had informed U.S. Ambassador Harry Barnes of this refusal, which was based on Chilean, international, and U.S. legal arguments. Even a Washington legal expert who came to Chile with Hernan Felipe Errazuriz, Chilean Ambassador to the United States, was also consulted.

FLOODS LEAVE 33,433 HOMELESS; HEAVY DAMAGE

PY160147 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 Jul 87

[Excerpt] The Interior Ministry has released the latest report on the storm that has been striking the country. The storm is affecting areas ranging from the 4th Region in the north to the 10th Region in the south. It has damaged houses, roads, bridges, embankments, and public projects and has flooded drains and important highways in Santiago and other provinces.

The rain and the overflowing of channels and rivers have damaged many houses and left 33,433 people homeless in the areas affected by the storm. Here is a breakdown of the number of flood victims: Metropolitan Region, 23,323; 4th Region, 25; 5th Region, 7,680; 6th Region, 841; 7th Region, 206; 8th Region, 1,261; 9th Region, 89; and 8 in the 10th Region.

According to the Interior Ministry, 6,941 houses were damaged and 14 houses destroyed. Two people have been reported missing in the 5th Region. They fell from a footbridge into the Marga-Marga swamps in Quilpue, North Quillota. They are Rosa Lopez Lopez, a 56-year-old widow, and her daughter Isable Melendez Lopez, 22. They were carried away by the current and have not yet been found. Four fishermen who were carried to sea at Quintero are still missing. An unconfirmed report also states that one person is missing in the 7th Region. The Interior Ministry also reported that 107 roads have been cut off, 47 rivers and swamps have overflowed, 14 railroads have been flooded, 38 bridges have been destroyed and 72 towns have been isolated by the floods. [passage omitted]

MINISTERS REPLY TO COURT ON U.S. RESERVISTS

PA101733 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Jul 87

[Text] Foreign Minister Rafael Garcia Velasco, Public Works Minister Cesar Rodriguez, and Defense Minister Medardo Salazar failed to appear this morning at the Court of Constitutional Guarantees to explain the presence of U.S. reservists in Ecuador. The ministers sent a message to Rene de la Torre, president of the court, indicating that after receiving the notes inviting them to appear before the court to explain the presence of the U.S. troops, they must state that they have already sent to the Court of Constitutional Guarantees the reports dealing with this controversial issue. They also explained that the court has received the relevant documents which will permit it to thoroughly analyze the issue so there is no need for them to appear before the court.

For his part, Rene de la Torre said the letter sent by the three ministers will be analyzed by the court.

Congress Votes for Withdrawal

PA171531 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 16 Jul 87

[Text] The National Congress, which met uninterruptedly for 13 hours yesterday, has decided to demand that the president of the Republic order the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from the national territory. Thus states the central portion of a motion approved by the parliament.

The decision was approved by a roll-call vote, with most of the deputies explaining their vote. Thirty-six deputies voted in favor of the motion, 28 voted against it, 2 -- Pons and Molina -- abstained, and 6 deputies were absent. The vote was preceded by a lengthy debate.

In general, the correlation of forces evident in Congress since the formation of the Progressive Bloc was again noticeable in connection with this topic. The deputies who comprise this legislative bloc, with the exception of those of the Broad Front of the Left, voted in favor of the motion, while the deputies of the Social Christian Party, CST [expansion unknown], Alfarist Radical Front, and Liberal and Conservative Parties opposed it.

[Words indistinct] verbal confrontations, the session was orderly and continuous. It lasted from 1100 to 2350. The session was private for 50 minutes, at the request of Deputy Milton Aguas. According to the regulations, the request by one deputy alone is enough to close the session to the public. However, it was later reopened and remained open until the end.

CONSTITUTIONAL TRIBUNAL CRITICIZES PRESIDENT

PA180423 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Jul 87

[Text] The Constitutional Guarantees Tribunal has resolved to call to the attention of the president of the Republic and the foreign minister the constitutional violations by U.S. military reservists into the country. This was revealed in that organization's news bulletin.

In a closed-door meeting which lasted 4 hours, with seven votes in favor and three against, the Tribunal resolved to urge the chief of state [word indistinct] took public responsibility for the U.S. military officers' presence. Concerning Foreign Minister Rafael Garcia Velasco's role, the constitutional organization feels the minister has failed to enforce compliance with the regulations pertaining to the entrance of foreigners into Ecuadoran territory. No action has been taken against the defense minister because the president has assumed responsibility.

Dr Rene de la Torre, president of the Constitutional Guarantees Tribunal gave us further details:

[Begin recording] [De la Torre] As you know, Mr Journalist, this was a closed-door meeting to analyze the reports submitted by Dr Jose Santos Rodriguez and (Lieutenant Jose Maria Prax). After a long discussion, we decided to urge the president of the Republic and the foreign minister to modify their procedures in order to agree with our constitution, because the president and the foreign minister are the highest ranking officials in charge of directing foreign policy.

[Reporter] Dr de la Torre, were no decisions made concerning the defense minister?

[De la Torre] The Tribunal felt this was not in order because the president of the Republic has assumed responsibility for the memorandum agreement that has public opinion in such turmoil. [end recording]

POLITICIAN KILLED IN GUAYAQUIL 'POLITICAL VIOLENCE'

PA200113 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 18 Jul 87

[Text] At least one person has been killed in a wave of political violence that has been hitting the country's most populous city, Guayaquil, in the past few hours.

The victim has been identified as (Julio Rene Bejamar), who was killed on Thursday after attending the Concentration of Popular Forces' (CFP) general assembly to celebrate his party's 38th anniversary. (Bajamar) was secretary to populist leader Averroes Bucaram. He was also a former Ecuadoran Congress president and director of one of the CFP's factions. According to the information given by the Guayaquil police station, the politician was murdered by members of an opposing group within the same party.

Elsa Bucaram, leader of the Ecuadoran Roldoist Party (PRE), reported that the headquarters of her political party was attacked, and she directly blamed CFP units for this attack. She stated that CFP-paid followers had machinegunned the party's headquarters, and added that their objective was to sow terror to detract popular support from her brother, Abadala Bucaram. Abadala, former Guayaquil mayor, will arrive in the next days from Panama where he was resided in self-exile for about a year. Apparently, Abadala Bucaram, who has ample voter support in Guayaquil, will be the PRE's presidential candidate in the January 1988 elections.

According to reports, both the CFP and the PRE, the most important popular parties, have been staging violent acts in Guayaquil, and their internal confrontations have repeatedly led to shootings and criminal acts.

POLICE DETAIN, 'TORTURE' PEASANT LEADER

PY160242 Asuncion EL PUEBLO in Spanish 15 Jul 87 p 11

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Leocadio Vera, a peasant leader from the zone of Itakyry, left his home in the district called "Joyvy'i, and went to town, taking along a note in which he denounces police officers and members of the Colorado Party precinct who continuously persecute the organized farmers of the zone. People from five districts have signed the note. A police officer detained Vera and after brutally manhandling him, took him to the police precinct where he was shackled and submitted to barbarous torture.

A police chief called Guerrero told Vera that he had been detained, shackled, beaten up, and tortured because of his "communist activities in the zone," and that such activities are against the government. The police chief also told Vera that he will persecute him for the rest of his life, not only now, because union activists are against the peace and tranquillity existing in the country. Vera is a member of the Education Department of the Alto Parana Farmers Association [ASAGRAPA -- Asociacion de Agricultres de Alto Parana]. [passage omitted]

Leocadio Vera was stripped of his clothing and taken to the de rtmental government headquarters in the town of President Stroessner. Vera was practically naked and had no identification because it had been seized by the Itakyry police. It is also appropriate to report that Pedro Ayala, another member of ASAGRAPA, was recently detained in Peruto Adela, jurisdiction of Katuete, Canindeyu Department. [passage omitted]

POLICE PREVENT CREATION OF POLITICAL MOVEMENT

PY181541 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 18 Jul 87 p 8

[Text] "On orders from higher up," the police last night prevented the establishment of the Democratic and Popular Movement (MDP), which was to have taken place at Radio Nanduti's Jacinto Herrera Theater. Early in the afternoon, a large number of police posted themselves near the well-known radio station to stop people from entering the theater to participate in the event.

Through a spokesman, the police also informed station owner Humberto Rubin that the event would not be permitted. Rubin said that when he asked the police officer if the organizers of the event would be informed, the officer said: "I suppose so." The officer also told Rubin: "I have come to inform you, because I presume the theater belongs to you, that the event has been banned," Later, at approximately 2030, some of the MDP's leaders arrived at the radio station to speak briefly with the officer commanding the policemen to request information about the decision.

Answering the questions of Hector Lacognata, Enrique Bellasai, Osmar Sostoa, and other members of the movement, the police officer, who refused to identify himself, limited himself to suggesting "that they go to Police Headquarters." Lacognata insisted the police had been informed that the event would take place, and "in addition, the state of siege is no longer in force." To which the police officer replied by again requesting they "please withdraw. By order from higher up the event has not been authorized."

STATE OF EMERGENCY EXTENDED IN LIMA, CALLAO

PY201605 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1551 GMT 20 Jul 87

[Text] Lima, 20 Jul (EFE) -- The Peruvian Government has extended for another 30 days the state of emergency in Lima and El Callao, according to an Interior Ministry decree that was published today in the official newspaper EL PERUANO. This measure, together with the curfew, was implemented in the Peruvian capital in February 1986.

In the published decree, it is stressed that this decision was made because "the violent actions continue in Lima Province" and, therefore, it was necessary to extend the state of emergency in the Peruvian capital and in Callao Province. This measure means individual rights are suspended and free transit has been partially suspended. Military authorities will maintain order.

Another 20 provinces throughout the country are also under a state of emergency due to terrorist actions and drug trafficking. This means that approximately half the Peruvian population, which numbers 20 million, are currently subject to the state of emergency.

SHINING PATH SAYS 7 CUSCO TOWNS 'LIBERATED ZONES'

PA202257 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2053 GMT 19 Jul 87

[Text] Lima, 19 Jul (EFE) -- It was reported here today that seven towns in Cusco Department's central region, southeast of Lima, have been declared "liberated zones" by the Maoist "Shining Path," which forced 200 youths of the area to join its ranks.

According to today's issue of the Lima newspaper EXPRESO, the towns under Shining Path influence are Vilcabamba, practically in the terrorists' hands and which serves as their base, Huancalle, Lucma, Pucyura. Yupraje, Sarajani, and Checca.

The newspaper stated in a dispatch by its correspondent in the region that the invasion by the Maoist group has resulted in an exodus of approximately 3,500 people from the area, including entire families that left everything behind to save their lives.

The Shining Path members arrived in late 1985, fleeing the persecution of the Armed Forces, which are fighting them in the Ayacucho and Apurimac emergency area, departments that border Cusco.

The newspaper added that these guerrillas gradually infiltrated community organizations until they forced men, women, and children with threats, to join "a compulsory military service" to support "the new democratic popular republic." According to the newspaper, approximately 200 young recruits are considered missing people. In addition, the newspaper referred to an interview with two of them who escaped "Shining Path" ranks. In the interview, they reported the abuses against them and the crimes these terrorists carried out. They noted that the Shining Path members trained them with walks in the evening and early morning hours. They said they received indoctrination talks on the thought of Abimael Guzman, the ideologist and top leader of the Maoist group.

The recruits, whose names were not disclosed, said they were mistreated physically and that the women "are raped and humiliated." The newspaper added that the towns the Shining Path considers "liberated areas" are rich in fruits, coffee, cacao, and vegetables and were "up until recently one of Cusco's breadbaskets."

FOREIGN MINISTER ON SHINING PATH, ECONOMY

PY201727 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 20 Jul 87

[Text] The Peruvian Government is confronting the problem posed by the Shining Path from two perspectives: by combating it with the Armed Forces and the police and by developing the areas where these guerrilla centers have appeared. This is inferred from comments Peruvian Foreign Minister Allan Wagner made to Radio Panamericana.

Concerning the first point, Wagner said that according to the Constitution, the Armed Forces are charged with guarding the areas in question. Concerning the second point, he said that according to revolutionary policy, areas neglected by past governments that have been ideal centers for guerrilla activities are to be developed.

These are the comments made by Allan Wagner:

[Begin recording, in progress] ...which are the areas this government is not only (?combating) the Shining Path but, as a democratic and revolutionary condition, is developing these areas through [word indistinct] programs such as the small regions within the Andean trapezium, which includes Puno Department where we are now, and through the future regionalization program in Peru. The program is under way and, according to the measures outlined, will permit the consolidation of economically homogeneous regions and specially centralize the public administration. As is the case with other Latin American nations [words indistinct] a strongly noxious (?subversive) process. [end recording]

Referring to the new heterodox economic program, Wagner said a reactivation has been noticed to the point that the GDP grew by 9 percent in the last fiscal year.

In conclusion, Wagner announced the implementation of adjustments in the economic program, adjustments that will step up the economic reactivation.

BRIEFS

TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED -- Civil Guardsmen have arrested two women who acted as couriers for drug trafficking rings. They were arrested as they were picking up a box containing 5 kg of cocaine. The cocaine is worth 15,000 intis on the international market. The detainees, Rosa Inga Mendoza, 21, and Irene Berrocal Huayasqui, 41, reported the names of other couriers; Mario Virgilio Montoya Castillo, 26, and two minors. The cocaine was wrapped in lingerie. [Summary] [Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 6 Jul 87 p 14 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTRY NOTE ON 'SERIOUS' FRENCH ACTIONS

FL201748 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 20 Jul 87

[Text] The French troops at the border with Suriname have been reinforced in the past week. This is said to be a preventive measure with which the French Government is addressing a direct warning to Suriname not to enter French territory in the battle against the terror gang. The gang operates mainly in the eastern border area.

The French have warned they'll retaliate if the Surinamese Army undertakes action against the Brunswijk gang in French Guiana. This warning was also personally conveyed last week by the French charge d'affaires, Mr Gaston le Paudert.

The Surinamese Government has informed the French Government in a note that it is very surprised at the reinforcement of French troops at the border with Suriname. In the note the government says to be fully aware that the sovereign territorial rights of neighboring countries must be respected. The authorities here don't want to assume that the so-called preventive demarche of the French is meant to curtail Suriname in exercising its sovereign rights. The reinforcement of the French troops is regarded very serious [as heard] here and there is growing concern, in particular about foreign interference in the battle in eastern Suriname.

GUADELOUPE GROUP LANDS, REQUESTS ASYLUM

FL201834 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 20 Jul 87

[Text[Yesterday evening, a private airplane from Guadeloupe carrying five passengers landed on Zanderij airport without permission of the authorities. The five declared to be members of the Caribbean Revolutionary Alliance. They also said to be wanted by the French authorities and requested political asylum. They have meanwhile been transferred to Paramaribo while the airplane is under custody of the airport security. Neither the Ministry of Foreign Affairs nor the French Embassy were available for comment this morning.

LEGAL ACTIONS AGAINST NETHERLANDS POSSIBLE

FL201910 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 20 Jul 87

[Text] Saturday morning Prime Minister Wijdenbosch received a report from the (?personal) commission on possible legal action against Holland. Four weeks ago the commission was installed to study the possibility of filing a lawsuit against Holland at the International Court of Justice.

In 1982 Holland unilaterally suspended a treaty on development cooperation with Suriname. The treaty among others contaned stipulation of financial support for Suriname from 1975 till 1990 to the tune of more than 3 billion guilders. Since diplomatic steps to achieve our objective have failed, we will request the International Court of Justice to pass judgement, were the words of Prime Minister Wijdenbosh. He said the government will meet early this week to discuss the report after which decisions will be taken. The recommendations of the commission are not yet known but the government has requested the commission to stay at its disposal.